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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 170. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
...T OF DEPARTURES
...OM BOMBAY FOR
...EILLES & LONDON,
...LIBERTY TO CALL AT
...NDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan..	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	110 0

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.*	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Waimora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mecina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maiwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or	Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or	Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3788	7th Sep	19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4628	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	5th Octr	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	V. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	580	6th Nov	18th Nov

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	31st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham..A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7619*	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester ..A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris. A&C	9212*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Exeter A&C	9000	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ..A&C	6875	....	29th April
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475	27th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	278	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	651	1,101	48	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	6	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

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Witthau: Manual of Toxicology	22 8
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Hutchison and Collier: Index of Treatment.	15 12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15 12
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Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformation of the Foetus.	12 2

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Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
DWARKA ..	1695,	Th. 18th Sept.	9 a.m.	†C. M.
LINGA ..	2185,	Fri. 19th Sept.	9 a.m.	Direct.
LHASA & C.M.	2184,	Mon. 22nd Sept.	11 a.m.	† P.D.

† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday, 18th Sept.
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 30th October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

17th September, 1913.
161

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
150

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
ANNUAL INCOME.....£17,139,552

FIRE, LIFE
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 16,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Reserve Fund	Rs. 32,500

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

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The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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296

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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

RINGS, EXQUISITE RINGS!
An inexhaustible collection.

A "Limerick" competition which was recently started in Bombay by a Sunday paper has brought forth apparent evidence of an abundance of latent poetical talent

One of our staff has sent us the following lines, but as he has not given them any name we presume he means that they may be accepted as the outcome of the Bombay "Linerick" Fever. We are inclined to give the verse, however, rather an elevated place by reason of its sentimenta character and so we will call it.

"A Maiden's Soliloquy."

"Ring, ring beautiful ring
What Elysian dreams of the future you bring
Earthly emblem of love—
That miracle from above:
You're a joy to my soul, little thing."

RINGS FOR

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You may rely on obtaining quality from "THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY"

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FIRE LIFE
Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	...	...	per 50 Rs. 3—0
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Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
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BADSHAHI SOAP.
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Apply giving full particulars to
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WANTED—PARTNERS for Cinematograph business shares Rupees one thousand each. Apply to No. 66 c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
0474

A SMART YOUNG LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of Commercial and Legal work, 5 years experience, would like to join a European firm of good standing. Starting salary Rs. 90 or 100 with prospects. For further particulars. Apply Box 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an Up-country road work, for a Sub-overseer, having a fair knowledge of English, knowing surveying and levelling and having experience of road construction work.

2. A Clerk having experience of keeping accounts as required in P. W. Dept.

Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to
K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
Architect & Surveyor.
0465

WANTED—CLERKS conversant with accounts etc. Graduates preferred. Apply to Box No. 67 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0475

WANTED—For the sick Children's Hospital, Jubbulpore, immediately a female MIDWIFE and COMPOUNDER. Apply for particulars to the CIVIL SURGEON, Jubbulpore, C. P.

WANTED for Ootacamund Club GOOD STEWARD or HEAD BUTLER. Apply with copies of testimonials, pay required, etc., to
SECRETARY.

WANTED—A Headmaster for this School, Matriculated or above with Sanskrit as his second language. Pay Rs. 40, with future prospects.—Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, Basudrodass Kanhialal Vidyalaya, Bikaner.

WANTED—A European or Parsi as PRIVATE SECRETARY to an Indian Potentate, knowledge of Law necessary. Free board and lodging. State terms. Apply "Z" Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0462

WANTED—A PROOF READER, one knowing Gujarathi and Marathi will be preferred. Previous experience is essential.

Also a man who can take charge of Machine, Composing and Binding Departments, must know English and either Marathi or Gujarathi. Apply stating salary to Box 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0464

WANTED PUPILS—A PERSIAN TEACHER well acquainted with Guzrati, Persian, Arabic and Urdoo Languages is willing to give tutions. Charges very moderate. Apply "XYZ" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a Munshi for Persian in the Baroda College. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Munshi Fazil Examination certificate of the Punjab University and knowledge of English as well as fluency in speaking Persian necessary.—Applications with testimonials to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda, before 31st October, 1913.

WANTED—Experienced Nurse for girl of four and infant from month. Good testimonials essential. Simla winter and summer. Salary Rs. 50.—Apply with copies of references to Mrs. ASTBURY, Torrentium Cottage, Simla.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED as SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSERVANCY YARD, an active man, able to ride a bicycle and superintendent the workshop for the repairs of conservancy and road watering carts. He will also be in charge of road watering and street lighting and will work directly under the orders of the Municipal Health Officer. Applicant must be able to join the appointment by 1st October, 1913.

Applicant must possess sufficient mechanical knowledge thoroughly to supervise the above named workshop and preferably should have himself worked in a large workshop.

Salary offered Rs. 50 (Fifty) per mensem plus Rs. 5 (Five) per mensem as bicycle allowance and free quarters.

Applications with copy of certificates, which will not be returned, must reach Undersigned by noon on the 24th September, 1913.

B. J. K. HALLOWES, I.C.S.,
Secretary,
Municipal Board, Agra.
Municipal Board,
Agra, the 12th September, 1913.

WANTED for the Postal Department of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, TWENTY TELEGRAPHISTS. Experience at least four years. Speed not less than 20 words. Age between 22 and 28 years. Period of engagement three years. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem to commence with subject to increase after trial in Africa up to Rs. 120 per mensem. Applications with copies of certificates should be addressed to:—
Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED a LABORATORY ASSISTANT, Sub-protem, pay Rs. 50—5—75 p.m. with local allowance. B. Sce. or those with the knowledge of Analytical Chemistry should apply with copies of testimonials on or before the 25th of September, 1913, to
THE PRINCIPAL,
Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay.

THREE NEW CHAIRS have been created in the Assistant Staff of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. (1) History, (2) English, and (3) Persian. Initial salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Promotion according to graded scheme. Selected candidates should join College on the 16th October, 1913. Communications should be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Hamilton make upright PIANO in excellent condition, which has a beautiful tone. Stood one hot weather in Guzerat. Can be inspected any time. Price Rs. 700 or reasonable offer. Apply:—H. E. R., Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0463

FOX HOUNDS—10 to 15 couple available in October.—Apply Capt. T. LUCAS, Government House, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

"LAS PALMAS" on little Gibbs Road Malabar Hill, 4 Bed rooms, 4 Bath room's, best sanitary arrangements. Electric lights and fans. Good servants' quarters and stabling quite open to the Westerly Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FLATS IN RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder." Rents Rs. 240 and 250.

A flat in Gool Mansion on the top floor front. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0469

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.

The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.

For further particulars apply to
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House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
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0455

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO LET—24/2 KAMEL MANSIONS, Arthur Bunder, from 15th September at half rent. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

Flooring Tiles. Marble
Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28. CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort..

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals Bath-room Fittings.

etc. etc. etc.

326.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered., Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

IT IS HEREBY ADVERTISED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION that the Canal Foundary and Workshops at Roorkee have been sold as a going concern to Messrs. Joti Prasad, Raghunath Singh and Beni Prasad, raises of Jagadhri (Ambala) with effect from the 1st of June, 1913.

W. G. WOOD,
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

OFFERS ARE INVITED
FOR THE PURCHASE.
OF THE
Board of Trade
single deck steel screw Yacht.
"CEYLON."

BUILT 1891, Length 172ft.; beam 24ft; depth 13ft., 3in.; Carvel and Clincher build. Four bulkheads. Engines; Compound; Vertical; Surface condensing. Boilers; Main, made and fitted in 1904; Donkey, 1903. H. P.; Normal, 83, Indicated, 480. Sea Speed, 11 knots. Tonnage; Gross, 310; Registered, 153, Displacement, 534, tons Draft; Light 10ft, 6in.; Loaded, 12ft., 6in. Saloon Accommodation, 5; Bunker Capacity, 90 tons. 14 days full speed at sea.

Full particulars to be obtained from, and offers to be made to,
WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.,
Colombo.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

OPENING of the remaining two stations of Botad-Jasdan Extension:—The public are hereby informed that the two remaining stations Galiana and Jasdan, will be opened for local and through booking of Coaching and Goods traffic on and from 15th September 1913, from which date the train service will be revised as follows:—

		H.	M.
Botad Junction	dep.	8	15
Paliyad Road	,,	9	5
Vinchhia	,,	10	0
Galiana	,,	10	50
Jasdan	arr.	11	20
Jasdan	dep.	12	25
Galiana	,,	13	0
Vinchhia	,,	13	55
Paliyad Road	,,	14	50
Botad Junction	arr.	15	35

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 12th Sept. 1913.

MADRAS AND SOUTHHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1913 by THE AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of Teak wood timbers, scantlings. Planks and Teak Keys of sizes required for the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1914.

Tenders should be addressed in sealed covers to THE AGENT, superscribed "Tender for Sawn Teak Timber and Wooden Keys."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted by the Agent.

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each from the Superintendent of Stores, M. and S. M. Railway, Perambur, Madras, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Superintendent of Stores.
Office of the Supdt. of Stores,
Perambur, 8th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR LAKI-PEZU-TANK.

THE AGENT N. W. Railway, invites and will receive TENDERS for the supply of 44,000 DEODAR SLEEPERS for 2ft. 6in. Gauge (5ft. 0in. by 8in. by 4½in.).

Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the unsuccessful bona fide tenderers after the disposal of the Tenders and to the successful Tenderers as soon as the contract has been duly executed.

Full conditions of the Tender are obtained free.

Tenders close—Noon 15th November, 1913.

Delivery of Sleepers to begin on 15th December, 1913, and to be completed by 15th January, 1914.

THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.

G. RICHARDS, M. Inst. C.E.,
Offg. Engineering-in-Chief,
Construction.
Lahore, 8th September, 1913.

FOR SALE

THE Municipal Board of Cawnpore propose to sell the present Town Hall together with the land attached thereto, situated at Cooperganj, and adjoining the Railway Goods sheds. Offers, in writing for the purchase of the property will be received by the Chairman up to 1st November, 1913. Certain details relating to the property are given below:—

(1) Area occupied by the building, 1753 sq. yds. roughly.

(2) Area of the open land attached thereto, 4,571 sq. yds. roughly.

(3) Original cost of the building excluding the cost of the land, Rs. 1,20,982.

The building is very solidly constructed, with excellent foundations and exceptionally thick walls. It is double-storied and abuts on two of the main city roads. The existing accommodation could be largely increased, at a small expenditure. The hall is situated in the centre of the commercial quarter of the city, and abuts on two of the main city roads

The plans of the building can be inspected at the Municipal Office and ferrotypes can be forwarded on payment of Rs. 3 for the set of two.

G. C. SIM, I.C.S.,
Chairman,
Municipal Board.
Cawnpore, the 8th September, 1913.

NOTICES.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 3,42,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Corporation of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 283 and 284 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 2nd September, 1913.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit addressed to the President, by noon, on the 22nd of September, 1913.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st October, 1913.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA,
Revenue Officer,
Revenue Department,
Corporation of Madras,
Madras, 15th September, 1913.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees ten (Rs. 10) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, between 11-30 am., and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, to 26th September, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees four (Rs. 4) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, between 11-30 am., and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, to 26th September, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees twenty (Rs. 20) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, 29th day of September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, to 26th September, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees six (Rs. 6) per Share for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1913, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, to 1st October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-Western Express.	Down. North-Western Ex-Passenger.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Express.	Up. North-Western Ex-Passenger.
1,2,3. H.M.	1,2,3. H.M.		1,2,3. H.M.	1,2,3. H.M.
21-0	21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr. 8-30	6-45
3-30	6-55	Arr. Delhi ..	Dep. 60	21-20
2-23	..	Arr. Meerut Cantt..	Dep. 2-11	..
-27	..	Arr. Saharanpur ..	Dep. 28- 5	..
9- 7	..	Arr. Lahore ..	Dep. 20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr. Rawalpindi ..	Dep. 13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr. Peshawar Cantt.	Dep. 8-48	..

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag., General Traffic Manager.
250

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the resolution passed at the thirty-first Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held this day, a dividend of Rs. 40/- (forty) per share, free of Income-tax, will be paid at the registered office of the Company, No. 3., Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after Monday the 22nd inst. between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to those shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the register of shareholders of the Company this day, on production of share-certificates.

By order of the Board
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd.,
Bombay, 16th September, 1913.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of four European Drivers' quarters at Abu Road.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the Railway Company tender form. Tender form as well as the condition of contract and specification of works and Bill of quantities and blank form for schedule of rates, may be obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I Railway, Abu Road, on any week day during office hours.

Plans for the proposed work may be inspected at the same office at same time.

3. Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed on outside of cover "Tender for Drivers' quarters at Abu Road" will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Abu Road, up to 12 noon of Monday, 29th day of September 1913.

4. With the tender must be enclosed a receipt showing that a sum of Rs. 1,369 earnest money has been deposited with the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Cashier, Ajmer, or Bombay. Unsuccessful tenderers will receive back their earnest money in due course.

5. The successful tenderer if any, will be required within 7 days of the acceptance of his tender, to sign the "Condition of Contract" referred to in para 2 and to deposit with the B. B. and C. I. Railway the additional sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Both the earnest money and security named will be retained by the Ry. Company till final payments are made, subject to the condition of the contract and any deduction made in accordance with the same.

6. The acceptance or rejection of the tenders lies with the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bombay.

7. No free passes of any sort will be allowed under any circumstances.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

E. CONDON,
Executive Engineer,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Abu Division,
Abu Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Kumar Shri Natversinhji Pratabsinhji a student and a Bachelor of Bansda Hindu Prince. .....Deceased.

Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Pratapsinhji of Bansda Hindu Prince living on the income of his property at present temporarily residing at Sirdar Grin near Crawford Market without the Fort of Bombay the brother of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 21st day of August, 1913.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.
400 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY
Telephone: 2352.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-night! To-night

GRAND NEW Programme.

A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF BABYL

An entirely new Production—2,000 feet of perfe
Colour-photography.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. (Drama taken after Sir
Scott's charming Romance.)

FIGHTING DAN. (Thrilling American War Drama.)

ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE C

3 SHOWS: nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, t
1

Saturday, & Sunday, 11-15, to

PRIZE SHOWS—Sat, & Sunday 5-30, t

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
300

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 and 10 p.m.; Pictures only at 8-30 p. m.)

THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE
MISS ALICE DIGBY
remains for another week. New and Catchy Songs and Another International Dance.

MATINEE.
To-day at 3 p. m.
LES MISERABLES
(by Victor Hugo)
will be shown complete.

PRIZES
at 6-30 Today.
being the Khwdadsal Holiday when
3 SILK SAREES will be given away.
147

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc.
0470

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OILCO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents, sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 18th day of September, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdula Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 19th, and SATURDAY the 20th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeetha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

Offers for sale in one and whole lot of the above goods will be taken by the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneer's.
Bombay, 17th Sept., 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK-SELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Sale of 4,000 copies of English and Mahrathi School Dictionary.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Pledgee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms, four thousand unbound copies of the Ninth Edition of the English and Mahrathi School Dictionary by the late Pandit Shri Krishna Shastri Talekar, revised and enlarged by Mr. Hari Narayen Apte of Poona, and published by Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Co.

The books will be on view a week previous to sale.

Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Rustomji and Co., Attorneys for the Pledge, at their Office Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September, 1913. 252

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,
43, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
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Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

PARSI BAZAR STREET.

BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

WEATHER REPORT.

the 16th Sept. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north-east Punjab where maximum temperature is above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and clear in the northern half. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer records 0.59" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and at Kotah and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.23" of rain. Skies are generally moderately cloudless. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen: Bombay has had 0.26" and Mormugao 0.20". Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Light or moderate showers have fallen in the Konkan, the south Rajputana and in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces. A few insignificant falls occurred on the south Malabar Coast and the north Bombay Deccan.

Isolated showers are likely in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in Mysore. A few falls may occur on the south Malabar Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 16th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	95.3	79.5	86	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	93.3	80.3	89	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	98.3	85.6	84	..	0.03	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Amritsar	98.3	76.0	66	..	10.28	+5.65
Rawalpindi	84.9	63.1	72	..	24.44	+2.84
Lahore	96.4	71.7	57	..	18.09	+3.47
Sirsa	98.8	76.5	60	..	17.84	+7.18
Ambala	98.5	70.9	65	..	28.21	+6.07
Delhi	98.0	76.8	58	..	13.56	—8.27
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.5	76.0	47	..	7.39	—15.34
Mainpuri	98.3	74.1	57	..	10.66	—11.35
Jhansi	97.6	77.0	50	..	9.54	—22.68
Cawnpore	96.6	76.0	66	0.03	18.82	—11.27
Allahabad	96.1	78.0	79	..	22.36	—9.45
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.1	76.8	75	..	2.91	+0.67
Karachi	84.0	76.0	82	..	12.01	+5.03
Ajmer	89.1	74.7	73	0.52	11.16	—7.15
Jaipur	95.2	72.1	55	..	12.71	—8.11
Kotah	95.1	75.1	61	0.02	16.12	—9.11
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	73.5	82	..	38.37	+25.62
Dwarka	84.8	77.2	84	..	17.35	+3.96
Veraval	84.1	76.3	80	..	24.55	+8.13
Rajkot	90.6	68.8	80	..	27.78	+3.84
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pavna	91.0	72.8	82	..	35.93	+17.27
Surat	88.9	74.1	87	..	37.12	+2.21
Ahmedabad	89.6	73.7	83	..	35.61	+7.72
Deesa	89.3	71.4	84	..	35.15	×12.95
Neemuch	87.9	69.0	82	..	23.89	—1.86
Indore	85.1	67.6	93	..	36.23	×8.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	..	73.3	73	..	30.33	—17.80
Saugor	88.5	69.1	74	..	22.92	—16.67
Hoshangabad	88.1	70.9	80	..	36.51	—6.41
Khandwa	87.2	71.1	76	..	38.15	+13.09
Akola	90.2	70.5	74	0.03	25.89	+6.73
Amraoti	87.8	69.3	81	..	34.37	+8.22
Nagpur	91.1	73.8	72	..	3.22	+3.09
Chanda	89.5	73.0	71	..	30.93	+7.22
Raipur	89.7	73.6	80	0.23	35.38	—5.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	75.9	92	0.26	65.72	+0.75
Ratnagiri	84.8	73.9	77	0.02	67.14	—24.34
Mormugao	82.5	74.7	88	0.20	82.54	—0.50
Karwar	84.2	72.5	92	..	83.22	—24.00
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Sholapur	94.0	69.6	77	0.08	13.47	—2.72
Ahmednagar	88.6	63.5	75	0.01	18.35	+3.06
Poona	87.0	..	78	..	22.42	+4.47
Kholapur	91.3	..	58	..	11.39	—8.52
Bijapur	92.2	..	67	..	8.95	—2.79
Belgaum	76.8	..	80	..	31.02	—4.31
Aurangabad	85.4	..	72	..	20.08	—1.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.0	71.7	71	..	36.49	+3.51
Hyderabad	88.3	73.2	71	..	14.28	—7.08
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.8	73.3	82	..	80.73	—24.11
Calicut	84.3	75.0	80	..	67.09	—18.02
Cochin	85.7	73.7	82	0.12	65.20	—3.79
Colombo	85.5	77.0	82	..	13.25	—5.68
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	78.2	75	..	9.55	—11.30
Bellary	97.0	74.3	59	..	3.07	—5.35
Cuddapah	97.5	76.8	61	..	5.53	—10.92
Madras	97.0	79.0	54	..	5.66	—7.85
Bangalore	86.8	62.8	75	..	9.87	—6.25
Coimbatore	90.4	69.3	85	..	2.83	—1.96
Tricinopoly	100.6	76.3	57	..	1.98	—7.20
Negapatam	98.7	80.2	82	..	7.12	—2.11

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 13th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Fair	.. .. ..	inches 29·844
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	.. 75·7
Dew Point	..	.. 73·2
Relative humidity of Air	..	.. 0·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	5·8
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 85·9
Minimum do. do.	..	.. 77·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	miles 143
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	inches 0·01
Total fall during month	.. .. ..	2·60
Total fall during year	.. .. ..	65·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th september	.. ..	0·27

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th September 1913 was 30.026 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .018 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDIS AT BOM Y.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water

Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft.	in
Tues.	16	m	11 50	27	4
		0	13 a	27	4
Wed.	17	m	0 6	27	2
		0	35	27	3
Thurs.	18	m	0 35 a	27	2
		1	5	27	2
Fri.	19	m	1 1 a	27	0
		1	38	27	10
Satur	20	m	1 28 a	6	2
		2	15	27	4
Sun.	21	m	1 57 a	25	7
		3	1	25	..
Mon.	22	m	2 30 a	24	..

1913 — Low water

Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.		in
Tues.	16	m	5 72	17	4
		5	51 a	16	9
Wed.	17	m	5 51	17	5
		6	15 a	16	6
Thurs	18	m	6 20	16	9
		6	40 a	17	5
Fri.	19	m	6 49	18	4
		7	6 a	18	6
Satur.	20	m	7 31 a	19	0
		7	34 a	6	8
Sun.	21	m	7 48	19	11
		8	5 a	17	0
Mon.	22	m	8 21	20	1
		8	42 a	17	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset
16. (Tues.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 41 m
17 (Wed.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 40 m
18. (Thurs.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39 m
19. (Fri.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38 m
20 (Satur.)	6h. 27	6h. 37
21. (Sun.)	6h. 27	6h. 37
15. (Mon.)	6h. 28m	6h. 36 m

PHASES OF THE MOON: Full moon Sept 15th 1h. 15.9m. P. M. Last Quarter: 23rd 0h. 0.0 m. P. M. New Moon. 3 1h 10h 25.8 m A. M. First Quarter. Oct. 7th. 7h 66 2m A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 17.

878. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

879. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

880. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade to day Wednesday the 17th inst. at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M

881. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

882. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 21st instant.

(Signed) H.B.MURRAY, Lieut.
Actg.Adjutant Bombay Vol Rifles.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Consols 2½ %	.. .. ..	73 11-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·24½
Centes 3 %	.. .. ..	82
Berlin Cheques on London	.. ..	20·41
Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	27 ⅛
" 2 months hence	..	27 1-16
Gloklin Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying.		27 15-16
Rupee Paper 1½ %	.. ..	63 7-8
Exchange on India 30 d/s. (Bank buying. Rate)	..	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913.		
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £200,000 for Egypt.		
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	4½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4½
" 6 "	..	4½
Bar Gold (per oz) "	.. ..	77/9
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	2
" 7 day market loans	.. ..	2½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O	6 93	7·04
O. N.	6 87	6·98
N. D.	6 81	6·91
D. J	6 81	6 91
J. F	6 82	6 92
F. M	6 83	6 93
M. A	6 84	6 95
A. M	6 85	6 85
M. J.	6 83	6 95

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	.. .. ..	Easy
Estimated sales	.. .. ..	7,000
Total Imports	.. .. ..	5,000
Future delivery prices:—		
Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price
S. O.	7·04	6·98
O. N.	6·98	6·92
N. D	6·91	6·85
D. J	6·91	6·85
J. F	6·92	6·87
F. M.	6·93	6·87
M. A.	6·95	6·89
A. M.	6·95	6·89
M. J.	6·95	6·90

LIVERPOOL, Sept 15.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ..	150
Total Day's Imports	9,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady; Moderate Biz	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet; Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited Enquiry	
Mid. Americans	7·17 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·00 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·15. Jan. 12·93.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·20
Jan. 13·04.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 13·01 Jan. 13·13.

AMERICAN COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sep. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	32,000
Day's Exports to Continent	33,000
Futures at New York Oct. 13.05 (multilated) Previous closing price 13.07	
Futures at New York Jan. 12.89 Previous closing price 12·90.	
Advanced on Bullish private crop Reports and Declined pritially under realising.	
Spot Cotton at New York 13.25 Previous price 13·20	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 Previous price 12 15-16	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·94 Previous price 12.91.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan 13·05 Previous price 13.04	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	4·85
Demand Bills	60
Silver Commercial Bars	—

NEW YORK September 15.
"The Census Bureau Reports the supply of Cotton at 16,154,000 Bales"

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. 67 4½; Copper Braziers £80; Yellow Metal 74; *Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13·3; *Arrivals.*—Schwz fals Baron Balfour.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Gujarat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 34½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416.lbs. ex-Ship. 48; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Calcutta 46½; London, Buyers Sep.-Oct.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, value. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 1,540,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7; September; value flat.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; very quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-8½; sellers Jan.-March; neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-10½; sellers September; steady very little doing 9-2½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-5½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; inactive-like. C. & F. Calcutta 11-7½ Sept. value Bombay 11-5 value Sept. Java Sugar unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Sep.-Oct.; Hamburg, Buyers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-0-6 Sep.-Oct.; Hull, sellers.

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick purgatives.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day being the settlement day the Share Market was closed; however a few transactions for cash were reported.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 582-8.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 67-8.

Empire of India Life Insurance Co. Shares were placed at Rs. 535.

Gujarat Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 118.

To-morrow being a Bank Holiday and the day after to-morrow being Share Brokers' Association Holiday the Share Market will remain closed.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

Sept. 16.

The local cotton market is steady with M. G. Good Broaches at Rs. 315, and Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 257. Shippers for Japan are buying New Crop Khamgaon Akolas at Rs. 307, Wardha Hinganghat, at Rs. 323, and Nagpores at Rs. 320, for January shipment.

The American market is steady, and private advices regarding weather conditions are more conflicting, but we expect to learn more definite news from Miss Giles' bi-monthly report due here to-morrow.

The American spinners have consumed during the season 1912-13 5,785,000 bales against previous year 5,139,000 bales or in plain words they have consumed 646,000 bales more than last year. The actual total consumption of American cotton for the season is not known yet, but we believe it will be little more than 14,750,000 bales, and not under.

The supply, as reported by Reuter, can be compared with the details as under:—

Supply of cotton in the United States of America in the year ending 31st August, 1913

		Against last Year.
Ginning	14,067,000	16,068,987
*Stock at the beginning of the year	1,850,000	1,375,031
Net Imports of Egypt.	230,000	229,276
	16,156,000	17,673,294

*Stocks at the beginning of the year are made up of:—
Stocks at United States Ports.
Stocks in the Interior Towns.
Stocks with the American Mills.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	257	..	25 1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	270	..	..	do
Do,	271	..	..	25-12-13
Do.	271	..	..	25-11-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	260	..	..	25-1-14.
M. G. Khandeish	266	277	..	do
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	308	..	..	do
Do. Do.	2.0	..	..	25-9-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Patsee, Fair, Good staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	315	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Malia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	275	Ready
Westerns, Chorad	..	..	287	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	291	do
M. G. Miraj	..	..	302	do
M. G. Compta	..	..	287	do.
H. G. Bhagar-kot	..	..	..	..
M. G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

ESPIONAGE IN FRANCE.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER ARRESTED.

Reuter's Paris correspondent wired on August 28:—

The newspapers state that Quartermaster Guiou has been arrested on a charge of espionage.

At his lodgings in the town was found correspondence which is alleged to show that he had sent to foreign officers, notably of the Austrian and Luxembourg armies, very important documents and photographs relating to the most recent French firing instruments.

Guiou denies the charge. A gunner of the same regiment, a friend of Guiou's, who was implicated in the Ullmo espionage affair, is wanted for complicity.

BANKING IN UPPER INDIA.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

An article on a State Bank for India which appeared in "The Times" on March 14, suggested to me, writes a correspondent in "The Times," some reflections on the development of banking in Upper India, and the possible effect of recent changes in the course of the demand for the precious metals. The great exchange banks of the seaports are not prominent in the business life of Upper India, the huge internal trade of which is financed partly by the Presidency banks, with their peculiar privileges and restrictions, partly by indigenous agencies, and partly by the joint-stock banks of local origin. The number of these last is not great; a few of them are household words throughout the country, and their economic value cannot be over-estimated; perhaps their very success helps to keep down the number of their competitors.

There have, however, been two waves of banking activity in recent years. In the earlier period a considerable number of banks were founded by Europeans of a class who, as the result showed, were not qualified for the work they had undertaken; they succumbed to the temptation, so strong in India, of locking up an excessive proportion of their resources in more or less questionable enterprises, and the crash of their collapse, which occured about 20 years ago, still echoes along the Himalayas. By this time one or two banks had been founded by Indians on European lines, but this movement was perhaps premature, and it was arrested by the loss of confidence that resulted from the collapse which has just been mentioned. Of late years, however, this movement has again strengthened, and the Indian bank is now a not uncommon feature of the cities and towns of Upper India. Managed by an Indian directorate, conducted by an Indian staff, and, as rule, confining is operations to a small area, a bank of this type can profitably handle business which does not attract the larger institutions; and their published balance-sheets indicate that they are performing useful functions in collecting and distributing capital. It would however, be a mistake to suggest that the Indian banks have as yet acquired the confidence of the public; apprehensions are widely expressed regarding their stability, and even regarding the integrity of the management; and there is a distinct demand for further safeguards for the public, in the form of more detailed publicity and more effective audit, which is now receiving consideration from the Government of India.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SMALL CUSTOMER.

These Indian banks, then, may, or may not, thrive and multiply; but in any case they have the same drawback as the European institutions in that they can do nothing directly for the small producers, the farmers and artisans whose efforts render possible the trade of the country. No bank will look at the savings of these men, savings measured in shillings and pence; nor can it attend to their needs which probably range in ordinary cases between 5s. and £5. It follows that almost the whole production of the country is financed by the moneylender on terms that work out at from 20 to 50 per cent. per annum or even more; and it follows equally that the production, and therefore the trade, is very much less than it would be if captial were made available on easier terms.

It is only within the last few years that action in this direction has come within the range of practical politics but the organisation of co-operative credit has now made such progress that there are reasonable grounds for looking forward to the time when a large proportion of the small producers will have access to capital on favourable terms, with a consequent transformation in the production, and in the trade, of the whole country. The ordinary credit society is a very small institution; it consists of a group of perhaps 40 producers who know and trust each other sufficiently to accept the condition of unlimited liability; and experience shows that a group which accepts this condition can borrow the funds which its members require at very much lower rates than its individual members could afford with any hope of success. The working capital of such a society consists partly of deposits made by its members, but mainly of loans from the central banks, which are growing up rapidly as the demand for them arises. These central banks operate within limits so narrow that their management can satisfy itself at first hand regarding the credit of each small society, and as a rule they undertake the audit of the societies' accounts. They obtain the bulk of their working capital by the issue of debentures, and there is no doubt whatever that the bulk of the money which they handle would otherwise have been hoarded by its owners. Thus the new organization has a two-fold interest for the financial world; it officers capital to an enormous aggregate of production that is starving for want of it, and it obtains this capital largely by intercepting money that would otherwise go to swell the unproductive hoards of the country.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SLACK SEASON.

One of the chief difficulties that confronted these central banks was the employment of their funds in the slack season that intervenes between harvest and the following seed-time. This difficulty is not so great as would be the case in some other climates, because there are two harvests in the year, but it is still true that there are periods of slackness in the agricultural demand. Some of the joint-stock banks have, however, done much to remove this difficulty—not, of course, from philanthropic motives, but as a matter of business—by allowing cash-credits to the central banks, which can thus vary their working capital according to the needs of the season; and we have thus a third result of great general interest, that channels have been opened out by which the small producers can draw on the main stock of the world's capital, instead of being dependent on the limited supplies in their neighbourhood.

This organization of a credit system for the benefit of small producers is still only in its infancy; the aggregate working capital of the central banks and allied institutions of Northern India is probably still less than a million sterling; but the organization is living, and its growth has been extraordinarily rapid, while the demand for its extension to new areas is for the time being in excess of the capacities of the organizing agencies. There is every reason, therefore, to think that it is a permanent feature in the financial situation, and that its effects will steadily become greater until it forms a factor too important to be ignored in the markets of the world. The first of these effects will probably be a continued absorption of the precious metals so long as favourable seasons continue, but it is probable that this tendency will be counteracted as time goes on. The new conditions are, as has already been said, attacking the tendency to hoard which is still so prevalent in the country. The habit of hoarding is the natural result of the uncertainty that prevailed during the centuries preceeding the establishment of British rule, and, the habit is weakening, and the best way to destroy it is to provide investment facilities such as are offered by the co-operative organization; as these become familiar, the habit of hoarding will weaken further, and it is reasonable to expect, not merely that additions to hoards will diminish, but that existing hoards will gradually be brought into the stock of capital, and that the demand for fresh supplies of the precious metals will thereby be checked.

CREDIT SUBSTITUTES FOR SIVER AND GOLD.

And, in the second place, the organization offers a prospect of the introduction of credit substitutes for the precious metals. At present the individual producer must be paid either in gold or in silver; he would not look at a cheque, and, as a rule, objects strongly even to a Government currency note; but, with the development of an orderly banking system, there will be room for a considerable economy in the use of coin, and it may be that the stream of gold and silver which now flows up country at each harvest may in time be diminished in volume, notwithstanding a large increase in the trade which it finances. Thus the developments in internal finance, while promising a largely increased production, and consequently a larger volume of trade, both export and import, are taking place on lines that suggest a gradual approximation to the financial methods of more advanced countries, and an eventual check in the demand for the precious metals.

HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LD.

The thirty-first Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld., was held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, on Tuesday 16th instant, when Mr. Shantaram Wishwanath in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Ramdas Dossa, presided.

The Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss account made up to 30th June, 1913, were adopted and passed. A dividend of Rs. 40 (forty) per share, free of Income-tax, was sanctioned and made payable on and after 22nd instant, to those shareholders whose names stand on the register of shareholders on that day and the balance of Rs. 459-8-7 was carried forward to the next year. Messrs. Ramdas Dossa and J. L. Amsworth who retired from the Board by rotation were re-elected directors of the Company. Mr. Maroba Narayan was appointed Auditor of the Company for the ensuing year. The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

September 16th.

S. S. Gablonz	Gilhuber	Trieste	August 15
S. S. City of Colombo	Hamford	Birkehead	August 23
S. S. Itonus	Piegott	Java	August 6

DEPARTURES.

September 16th.

S. S. Manin	Zennaro	Calcutta

The following vessel obtein her portclearance on Tuesday

S. S. Olympia	Kinnard	Liverpool and Marseilles

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday—

Steamer	Seisaa	for	Rangoon
"	Strathmore	for	Philadelphia
"	Clan Stuart	for	Cochin
"	Gablonz	for	Trieste etc.

S. S. Gablonz.—The A. L. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gablonz, 4,795 tons, Captain G. Gilhuber, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Trieste, which port she had left on August 15th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Colombo.—The City Line steamer City of Colombo, 3,900 tons, Captain W. J. Hamford, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Birkenhead, which port she had left on August 23rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Itonus.—The steamer Itonus, 3,401 tons, Captain H. G. Piegott, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Java, which port she had left on August 6th with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Manin.—The V. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Manin, 1,679 tons, Captain S. Zennaro, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Olympia.—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,069 tons, Captain J Kinnard, will sail to-day for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, September 16 1913

P. DOCK.

Shed.Steamer	Capt.	Cargo
D. & E. Bulgarian Prince	Danny	J. F. & Co
P. Chan Stuart	Anderson	J. F. & Co
H. Homayun	Murch	T. M. & Co
K. Spuma	Branettsh	A. L. S. N. & Co.
M. Konig	Cultzan	A. S. & Co.
N. Baron Cawdar	Castle	J. F. & Co
O. Jinsen Maru	Richards	N. Y. K.
P. Bleamoor	Blakey	J. F. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Itria	Galzey	M. M. & Co
2. Olympia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Adamsturm	Hatenkeik	W. & A. G. & Co
4. Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co
5. Montebello	Gill	P. & O.
6. Colaba	Robertson	M. M. & Co.
7. Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
8. Principle-di-Piemonte	Quent-no.	Rubattino Line
9. Delia	Martin	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
12 & 13. Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14. Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
15. Lubenfels	Kohler	W. & A. G. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. &

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

His Excellency Lord Willingdon Photographed with the Hindu and Mahomedan teams. Mr. Pai, the Hindu Captain being on the right and Mr. C M. Ali, the Mahomedan Captain, to his left.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS.

DEFENCE ASSOCIATION'S BOMBAY MEETING.

SPEECH BY SIR CHAS ARMSTRONG.

The half-yearly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association was held yesterday, when Sir Charles Armstrong, the Chairman, delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—This is the second General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association and although our membership has not increased to the extent it might have done the appeal I made a few weeks ago has brought in a number of applications and we have now over 200 members. The total membership in India to-day is very nearly 3,000 and as branches have been established or are now being formed at eleven representative stations in different parts of the country our members ought to increase steadily.

As regards the work of the Bombay Branch I have not very much to say at present, for we have hardly got into our stride, but if our members in Bombay will bear in mind that there is at the present time, and that there always will be, plenty of good and useful work which can be helped along by the united voice of the European community, there ought to be a great increase in our numbers and a very much greater desire than has so far manifested itself to help on the work of the Association. There is no use my trying to represent the local position as encouraging, for our progress so far has been disappointing, but what I would like to say is that, whilst amongst the European community in Bombay there are heaps of critics, there are comparatively few workers, and until as a community we realise that unitedly and individually we can be of some real use to our City and to our community we shall never rise to that level of citizenship which is essential not only for our well-being but for the welfare of the communities amongst whom we live and work. So far as I understand the objects of this Association they are not in any way antagonistic to the interests of the other communities of this great city, or of the Bombay Presidency, or of the country generally. If they were I would never have accepted the Chairmanship of the Bombay Branch for any movement of a selfish or antagonistic character is entirely contrary to the liberal principles I have always held with reference to all matters relating to the affairs of this country.

BROAD VIEWS.

Members of this Association should have a keen regard for the City of Bombay, for the communities who live therein and for the welfare of Western India as a whole, and if we look at the matter from this point of view is not there a great deal we might do for the benefit not only of our own community, where we have particular interests, but for the benefit of our City and Presidency? I cannot suppose there is any local body in this City that will object if we take a keen interest in questions affecting our welfare; questions I mean which lie to a large extent outside the province of the Chamber of Commerce, which, as I can testify from a long experience has its hands quite full with matters affecting the trade and shipping of our Port. Are not our means of communication, the extension and adornment of our City, education and sanitation, our hospitals and charitable institutions, matters in which we might interest ourselves and endeavour by our united support to assist those members of the different communities who are striving to improve the conditions under which we all have to live and work. All this gentlemen cannot however be done by one man or even by half a dozen men, by your Chairman, your Secreary or your Committee for we all have our work to attend to and only a certain amount of spare time for questions of the character I have indicated. What is needed therefore is that others should come forward to take part in our work and in our civic life and I particularly invite members to consider the matter from this point of view.

MAJORITY ON THE COUNCIL.

I do not propose on this occasion to deal at length with any of the criticisms that have been made lately about the Bombay Branch or the Association generally for I prefer to look at the matter broadly, and to regard our local branch as an excellent stepping-stone for useful work in the interests of our country and our City. To me it does not seem to be a matter of great importance where the Council of the Association is situated, for we can carry on a good deal of our own work in Bombay, and if we do not agree with representations the Council proposes to make we can very easily say so,—and I hope we shall not hesitate to say so if occasion arises,—and our dissent will be noted and published in due course. Members will see ere long from the new rules which I hope will be published before the end of this month, that the Council in Calcutta will, under the new conditions proposed, be much more representative of the whole of India than is the case at present, and, if eventually the Branches increase in number and their membership also increases, the representatives of the branches will be in a majority on the Council. The new rules to which I refer have been under consideration for some time. They were discussed and settled by the Council some months ago and were then passed on for drafting to the legal advisers of the Association.

Members will probably have noticed that a short time ago the Bombay Government asked your Committee to nominate a member to serve on the proposed Advisory Committee of St. George's Hospital and in due course we submitted the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Chrystal whose nomination I am sure will be approved.

I hope, Gentlemen, that six months hence I shall be able to report a large accession of membership and some useful work as having been done by your Committee with the help of our resident members.

MAUD ALLAN.

The subject of Miss Maud Allan's visit to Bombay was discussed by the meeting. It was unanimously decided that the following expression of opinion by the meeting should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for his consideration:—

"That the members of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association at the General Meeting of the Association held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce on the 16th instant, accord their hearty support to the representation dated 15th instant from European residents in Bombay against the granting of a license permitting public performances to be given in the Bombay Theatres by Maud Allan and earnestly hope that the Commissioner of Police will exercise his authority in the matter."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Trusts' Offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The board recorded a Goverament resolution sanctioning withdrawal from acquisition of a portion of property belonging to the Morarji Goculdas Mill Company.

"THE NEW SPIRIT" IN BENGAL.

"GRIT AND CHARACTER."

A EUROPEAN'S VIEW.

The following is the letter which appeared in "The Englishman" a few days ago in reference to the conduct of young Bengalis in volunteering for relief work during the Burdwan Floods, and which was referred to in a telegram in our issue of Monday:—

THE BENGALI PHENOMENON.
A STARTLING VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I am afraid that the European community in India, and particularly in Bengal has not been paying sufficient attention to the new spirit of enterprise and adventure that is now evident amongst the student class in Bengal. I have had an opportunity of personally witnessing the daring, self-sacrifice, and disregard for comfort shown by not one but many parties of Bengali students from Calcutta who have visited the flooded districts with relief in the way of provisions and medical comforts. Before I saw these boys, I entertained the common idea that Bengali students were for the most part short-sighted youths without physique and spiritless, entertaining a tremendous opinion of themselves, full of a perverse hatred of the British Raj, and very contemptuous of their illiterate countrymen. These preconceived opinions of mine have how received a rude shock. It may be true that the students I saw were picked, but the parties were sufficiently numerous to prove that, if you could pick so many, there must be a very big leaven in the Bengali community working for good. Enquires I made showed that the majority of the students were not only of a respectable class, but of the most respectable class, sons of zamindars, of well-known professional men, and of Government officials just the very boys who could have most easily stayed away.

I think this phenomenon if I may use the word, deserves attention for it means that the youth of Bengal is growing very fast in physical and moral directions, and that we will in a few years be faced by a community which in character and spirit will be equal with the best that Europe can produce. Will not that mean not merely a recasting of opinion about he Bengali but an actual change in various economic and social forces that combine to form the structure of Bengali society, and I might add, the Government? In this flood relief business, the thought of caste seems to have dropped entirely. That alone is an indication of a coming break up of vast dimensions.

Obviously, the European must be greatly affected by the coming changes. He is here not because he is superior to the Indian in brain, but because he has grit and character. If the new generation of Indians also display grit and character, what excuse will there be for bringing out Europeans to govern the country and control industrial enterprise? However, I don't wish to labour what may seem a very selfish view. If the Bengalis turn out better man than we are, so much the worse for us."

AN ONLOOKER.

"THE BENGALEE'S" COMMENT.

"The Bengalee" comments on this as follows:—

There is always modesty in self-respect. The valiant young men who woke up one fine morning and running their eyes across the flood-news in the daily papers rushed towards Burdwan or Contai to rescue their drowning countrymen took no thought for themselves and least of all worried about what others would think and say of them. Some of them did not even stop to tell their parents of their intention and the heads of the various relief organisations afterwards learnt to their surprise that many of the volunteers had not taken their guardians into their confidence for fear of being refused permission. Such a staff is proof against all praise. So we can unhesitatingly tell them how they have raised the credit of their country. It is no simulated love or courage that can stand the strain of relief-work for weeks in knee-deep water and mud with perpendicular sun rays or rains striking against their heads. We need not therefore keep off their ears what others are thinking of them. It is only meet that the puffed up ne'er-do-weels of a few days back should be told what place they now have in the estimation of those who make no secret of the fact that till now they used to empty on their heads all the bitterness of their heart. It is only just to make it known that the hand whose touch polluted a wreath of flowers meant for a Heaven-Born's neck looks now quite pure and holy in the eyes of a member of the same superior race. With this end in view we have quoted the above letter from a European published in yesterday's "Englishman" under the title "The Bengali Phenomenon." Many of the reflections contained in the letter have been apparently addressed to the writer's own community. Our young men work, we can say by way of reassuring the writer, without any eye to the fruit. But if nothing can stand between character and its due as the writer seems to apprehend, his concern, we are afraid, will not stay young Bengal from their course of self-improvement.

S, A, Ali,
(Mahomedan Team).

THEFT OF VALUABLE PARCEL.

MARWARI CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Ramratan Ramkrishna, a Marwari, with the theft of a parcel containing two pieces of gold valued at Rs. 1,263, a silver piece valued at Rs. 277, and 40 sovereigns, the property of Andraj Harsu, also a Marwari.

The prosecution case was that on the 22nd August, last, the complainant sent a parcel containing the above articles to a customer in Madras. Three days later the latter wired that the parcel contained only two pieces of silver and a silver armlet, collectively valued at Rs. 250. Information was given to the police, who sent the complainant with the silver piece received from Madras to Marwari firms, one of whom identified it as having been sold to the accused. The house of the accused was then searched and almost all the missing property was recovered. The remaining property was recovered on its way to Ahmedabad, to which place it had been sent by parcel post by the accused to his father's address. The theft was committed in a Bori's shop, where the parcel had been sent to be soldered.

The accused pleaded guilty, and Mr. Saher, who appeared with Mr. Kanuga, prayed for mercy and said the accused had succumbed to a great temptation. He asked the Court to deal leniently with him as this was his first offence.

His Worship sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

The complainant sent Rs. 200, through the Court, to the Commissioner of Police as a reward to the police officers concerned in detecting the crime.

WHAT IS THE LEGAL FARE?

VICTORIAWALLA'S COMPLAINT. REJECTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Mr. E. W. Dawson appeared to answer a summons taken out against him on a charge of refusing to pay legal fare to a hack-victoria driver named Fatoo Vazir.

The admitted facts of the case were that the complainants' gharry had been engaged at Colaba, and the accused had driven in it as far as Chowpatti and back to Colaba within an hour and tendered Rs. 1-12 as the fare. The complainant demanded his fare by distance and claimed Rs. 3-6.

Mr. Dawson's contention before His Worship was that, as he had engaged the carriage outside the limits of the Fort, he was entitled to pay the fare by the hour and not by the distance.

His Worship agreed with Mr. Dawson's interpretation of the rules framed, and held that the amount tendered by Mr. Dawson was legal. He ordered the victoriawalla to accept the sum of Rs. 1-12.

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Concert Motor, Majestic Tone Arm, 19 "Solid Cabinet, beautiful finish, with Concert and Needle Sound Boxes and 24" Colored Horn.

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PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

ALMOST A TIE ON THE FIRST INNINGS.

EXHILARATING BATTING DISPLAY ON BOTH SIDES.

204 RUNS IN 212 MINUTES.

HINDUS 17 OMEDANS 162.

big and enthusiastic crowd the second day's game in the st for the blue riband of Presidency cricket on the Gymkhana ground yesterday, when, after a long and dreary wait for over an hour and a half, the pitch being rainsodden, a start was made at 1-30 p.m. Contrary to all expectations, the wicket, instead of being sticky and treacherous owing to the showers of rain, had improved considerably, playing truer and faster. From a spectacular point of view yesterday's cricket came as a great relief, it being sometimes really brilliant and exhilarating. H. E. the Governor arrived early and her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived at about 2 p.m. and they watched the game with keen interest.

With a deficit of 99 runs and four wickets in hand, the Mahomedans resumed their innings. The over-night not-outs, Shaikh Mahomed and Patel, faced the attack shared by Chanda Rana and Sempre. The handicap was indeed very great and they made a grand effort to retrieve themselves. Runs had to be made somehow and both braved the situation with sturdy determination. They ran risks and adopted the policy of a strong game, and some plucky and vigorous hitting followed. Fortune favoured the brave. They made lusty strokes and carried the total from 77 to 100 (or scored 23 runs) in exactly 1½ minutes. Had they adopted more timorous tactics they could easily have done badly, as happened with their predecessors, but they realised that in order to save the match runs had to be made by positive and not by negative means, and they set to work to get them with a will. With each good stroke they made, their confidence increased and they well deserved the runs they scored. They clearly made up their minds to hit any bowler, (and the Hindu skipper rang frequent bowling changes), and they succeeded well. They scored with powerful accuracy and yet never gave a chance that went to hand. The score rose steadily and at 1-57 when the luncheon interval was announced the scores stood at 114 (for 6 wickets) i.e. 37 runs being scored in exactly 27 minutes without three difficult customers being dislodged.

AFTER LUNCHEON.

The restart was made punctually at 3 p.m. and after the addition of one more run to the total, Patel fell a victim to a catch in the slips by Joshi off Talpade, their partnership producing 42 runs. Nazir Hossein appeared on the scene of operations with an injured thumb and after a spell of quieter play started playing with remarkable freedom. He riotously revelled in lashing and lambasting the Hindu bowling, and in fact smote at everything like a desperate man, and, as though knowing full well that the end was near, treated the spectators to a bit of Sessopian hitting. He had a furious frolic for 17 in his first seven minutes' play, but then he received further injury to his thumb, which was smashed and bleeding, and had to be content with merely keeping up his end. At 151 the partnership was dissolved, Shaikh Mahmood leaving the wickets which were spread-eagled by Chanda Rana. The remaining batsmen practically did not offer much resistance, but all the same, they appeared intent on hitting at everything and thus threw away their wickets as a matter of tactical necessity. The Mahomedan innings thus closed at 4-21 p.m. for 162 runs, Nazir Hossein carrying out his bat for a well-played 23. Chanda Rana had the best analysis the figures reading 5 wickets and 46 runs.

HINDUS' DASHING DISPLAY.

With a lead of 5 runs on the scores of the first innings the Hindus began their second venture at 9 minutes to four, Diveker and Vithal going in against bowling entrusted to Aziz and Pheroze Khan—Wali Ahmed fielding in place of Nazir Hossein, who fainted on returning to the Gymkhana pavilion. Following the example set by their Mahomedan brethren the opening Hindu batsmen made up their minds to score more freely than before. Both proceeded to strengthen their grip on the game and a fairly stimulating start was succeeded by a dashing display. The pitch proved perfect for run-getting and both Diveker and Vithal tackled the bowling with certainty and masterful confidence. Vithal, the younger partner, who possesses all the bounce and breeziness of ambitious youth, coupled with which are judgment and razor-edged sight, scored more freely than his partner and with the arrival of tea-time at 4-21 the scores stood at 34, as the result of 30 minutes' batting, Vithal being 23 not out and Diveker 11 not out.

AFTER TEA-INTERVAL.

Some steady play followed on restart at 4-41. Both proved to be very punishing batsmen. With the total at 51 in going to play forward Diveker slipped out of his crease full length and was instantly stumped by Irfani. Deodher joined Vithal and there ensued a period of fast and brilliant batting. The cricket proved a delight to the spectators, who applauded every pretty stroke (and there was quite a number of them all round the wickets). With his own total at 18, Deodher was missed behind the sticks. Runs came up steadily and the spectators enjoyed a merry period of cricket for fifty-six minutes. The batting was perfect—excellent alike in design and execution and not the least merit of it was the ease with which it was done. If appearances went for anything, the head had as much to do with the success achieved as the wrists, the shoulder or the eyes. To quote Tennyson, "Merrily rang the bells and merrily ran the years,"—they went on hitting merrily and merrily went up the score—the century being registered at about 5-40 p.m. With the addition of 10 more runs to the total, stumps were drawn for the day at 5-55 p.m.—Vithal remaining not out with a faultless innings of 62 and Deodher not out with 32 to his credit.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Rain had fallen overnight and some smart showers also came down in the morning, which prevented a start being made until 1-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor, who had specially come down from Poona watched the match from the start and was photographed with the team.

Shaikh Mahomed and Patel, the overnight not-outs, faced Chanda Rana and Sempre. Mahomed opened with a single off Chanda Rana, Patel replying with a two of the same bowler and sending up 80. In the next over Mahamood pulled one of Sempre's deliveries to the leg boundary. Three were realised from Chanda Rana's second over, while Sempre's second over was barren of results. Mahamood then lifted Chanda Rana and Pai made a splendid effort to hold him at mid-off but the ball went over his head, and a single was realised. In the same over Patel, finely cutting the bowler to the western boundary, signalled 90. Seven runs later Talpade relieved Sempre, and Patel getting a two off the new bowler sent up the century amid loud cheering. He next put a full toss from the same bowler to leg for 3. At 106 Joshi took up the attack from Talpade, Mahamood sending the Poona man to the leg boundary and hoisting 110. A couple of more changes in bowling followed, the last one being the sixth that the Hindu skipper had made within 25 minutes from the start, a fact which are are afraid, is without a parallel in the history of these matches. At lunch time at 2 p.m., the Mahomedans had scored 114 for 6 wickets, Patel being not out with 22 and Mahomood with 21 to his credit. The rate of scoring was pretty fast in spite of a slow wicket 37 runs having been realised in exactly 27 minutes.

On the resumption after luncheon, only a single had been added to the previous total, when Sempre had Patel caught in the slips by Joshi. The outgoing batsman had played fine cricket and had assisted Shaikh Mahamood in adding 43 for the seventh wicket (115—7—11). Nazir Hussein of Delhi, who could not go in earlier owing to a severe injury to his hand, now stepped into the breach and soon sent up 120. The Delhi batsman by means of some rigorous hitting telegraphed the next decade pretty quickly. He seemed intent on hitting out and several times jumped out of the crease to slash at the bowlers. He scored 17 runs in 7 minutes and his Jessopian sweeps were wildly cheered by the spectators. 140 was signalled in the twinkling of an eye. Shaikh Mahamood caught the enthusiasm and twice sent Sempre to the boundary amid continued cheering. From the spectators' point of view, this was the brightest period in the whole of the two weeks' play and every one of the two batsmen's hits was the signal for renewed outbursts of cheering. The last two partnerships had completely changed the aspect of the game and the Mahomedans could now look forward with confidence. A little later another tremendous cheer went up as Nazir Hussein signalled 150 by putting Chanda Rana to the leg for 2. The merry partnership then came to an end, Chanda Rana sending Shaikh Mahamood's leg stump gyrating. Mahamood had played most exhilarating cricket, and received quite an ovation on his return to the pavion. His chief hits were four 4's and one 3 (151—8—37). Abdul Aziz of Delhi partnered Nazir Hussein, who welcomed his colleague with a single. The newcomer replied with a ditto. The Mahomedans very properly continued playing a free game, and Abdul Aziz hoisted 160 by sending Talpade to the boundary. The Mahomedans now looked like passing the Hindu total without further loss when however Chanda Rana sent Abdul Aziz's off-stump spinning out of the ground (161—9—7). Irfani was the last man in. The Mahomedans now wanted 6 runs to equal their opponents' total, and intense excitement prevailed. The newcomer opened by cutting Chanda Rana for a single. He then lifted Talpade and was held in the country by Mehta, who brought off a well-judged catch, the Mahomedans' first venture thus terminating with the total at 162, or 5 short of their opponents' score (162—10—0). Nazir Hussein, who had not been keeping well, received further injuries to his figures, which were in a horrible condition and he fainted on returning to the pavilion.

HINDUS' SECOND INNING'S.

After ten minutes' interval, the Hindus entered upon their second venture at 4-50 p.m. Diveker and Vithal faced Shaikh Aziz and Ferozekhan. Diveker opened the Hindu account by sending Aziz's third delivery for a single. Vali Ahmed fielded as a substitute in place of Nazir Hussein. Vithal started by hitting Shaikh Aziz to the boundary and then signalling the first decade by cutting him for 3. It was Diveker's turn now, who pulled Ferozekhan twice to leg for 4 and hoisted 20. Four runs later Tamboowalla was entrusted with the attack in place of Ferozekhan at the Police Court end. An appeal was at this stage made by the wicket-keeper who claimed to have stumped Diveker but it was disallowed. Shaikh Aziz then sent down a maiden over to Vithal. The game had become a little dull, which however shortly after Diveker considerably enlivened by daringly pulling Tamboowalla to the leg boundary and 30 went up with a single by Vithal. At 33 Abdul Aziz of Delhi was put on to bowl in place of Saikh Aziz at the Gymkhana end. At the tea interval, the Hindus had made 34 without loss. During the tea interval their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Mahomedan, Parsi and Hindu tents where they were most enthusiastically received and garlanded, her Excellency Lady Willingdon subsequently inspecting the pitch. On the resumption Vithal cut Tamboowalla for 3. The sky had been cloudy most of the time, but the sun now came out. Vithal telegraphed 40 by cutting Abdul Aziz for a single. He next scored thrice two off Tamboowalla and in his next over beautifully cutting the same bowler for 3, signalled the half century amid cheering. The partership which had produced 51 then came to an end, Irfani smartly stumping Diveker who had stepped out of the crease to slash at Tamboowalla (51-1-20). Deodhar of Poona, who joined Vithal, opened by beautifully driving Tamboowalla for 2 and the telegraph board showed 60 soon after. Feroze Khan now replaced Tamboowalla. Vithal and Deodhar then made thing hum by making a mighty smite each for 4. At 68 Shaikh Aziz again took up the attack, Vithal cutting him for 4 and sending up 70. Deodhar followed this up with a lovely leg glance for 4. He then very nearly escaped being run out. Vithal welcomed his colleage's new lease of life with a mighty sweep to the leg boundary off Ferozekhan and signalled 80. At 84 Ali, the Mahomedan skipper, took up the attack from Feroze Khan. Deodhar, when his own score stood at 18, had a life, being missed at the wickets by Irani off Shaikh Aziz. He telegraphed 90, and shortly after Vithal reached his own half century amid loud cheering, which was renewed when he sent up his side's century by splendidly cutting Ali to the Waudby Road boundary 110 followed, which Vithal greeted with a 4 off Shaikh Aziz. Deodhar then pulled the new bowler Abdul Aziz to square leg for 4 and the pair next 'stole' a run. The Hindus had made 119 for 1 wicket, when stumps were drawn for the day. The scores;

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

S. K. Diveker, c Peer Mahomed, b S. Aziz	3
M. D. Pai (Capt.) c Usuf Beg, b Shaikh Mahomed	14
B. Deodher, b Feroze Khan	67
C. V. Mehta, run out	16
H. L. Sempre, b S. A. Aziz	22
P. Vithal, not out	24
W. Talpade, run out	2
N. Kharwa, b Feroze Khan	0
S. M. Joshi, c S. A. Aziz, b Feroze Khan	5
P. Baloo, b S. A. Aziz	3
Chanda Rana, b S. A. Aziz	0
Exrtas	11
Total	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Shaikh Aziz	25	62	4	4
Mahomed	6	23	0	1
Tamboowalla	14	18	6	0
Abdul Aziz	8	23	1	0
Ali	7	8	2	0
Feroze Khan	17	22	7	3

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings.

S. A. Razak, c Sempre, b Chanda Rana	5
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Joshi	8
Mirza Usuf Beg, b Chanda Rana.	7
Shaikh Aziz, b Chanda Rana	17
Feroze Khan, b Talpade	5
C. M. Ali, (Capt.), st. Diveker, b Joshi	11
S. U. Patel, c Joshi, b Sempre	22
Shaikh Mahamood, b Chanda Rana	37
Nazir Hussein, not out	23
Abdul Aziz, b Chanda Rana	7
P. Irfani, c Mehta, b Talpade,	1
Extras	19
Total	162

Fall of Wickets.

1—7; 2—20; 3—27; 4—51; 5—59; 6—72; 7—115; 8—151; 9—161; 10—162.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	4	12	1	0
Chanda Rana	19	46	4	5
Joshi	10	30	3	2
Sempre	9	30	2	1
Talpade	10	25	2	2

RATES OF SCORING.

(Continued from yesterday's issue).

Mahomedans.—1st Innings.

M.	R.
94	80
103	90
107	100
114	110
120	114 (Tiffin).
130	120
133	130
136	140
143	150
151	160
155	162

Individual Scores (barring intervals).

How long they stayed at wickets.

Batsmen	M.	R.
Patel	66	21
S. Mahomed	63	37
Nazir	28	28 (not out).
Abdul Aziz	8	7
Irfani	3	1

In 108 minutes' play yesterday the Mahomedans carried the total from 77 to 162, or, in other words, scored 85 runs for the loss of four wickets.

HINDUS.—2nd Innings.

S. K. Diveker, st. Irfani, b Tamboowalla	20
P. Vithal, not out	62
B. Deodher, not out	32
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 1 wicket)	119

Fall of Wickets.

1—51—119.

Umpires: Messrs. Cumber and Seshachari.

Scorers: Messrs. B. D. Kelseker, M. Vijaykar and M. M. Ali.

HINDUS.—Second Innings.

M.	R.	
7	10	
14	20	
26	30	
30	34	(Tea Interval).
38	40	
53	50	
61	60	
73	70	
76	80	
83	90	
96	100	
98	110	
104	119	

Individual Scores (barring intervals).

How long they stayed at wickets.

Batsman	M.	R.
Diveker	46	20
Vithal	104	62 (not out).
Deodhar	58	32 (not out).

In their second venture, the Hindus batting for exactly 104 minutes realised 119 runs for the loss of a single wicket only.

The representatives of the different Gymkhanas again met yesterday to discuss the question of the venue of the Quadrangular contest, but they could not arrive at a definite decision and the question will consequently be referred back to the Committees of their respective Gymkhanas.

BEST HINDU BAT.

The Kurla Cricket Club have very sportingly offered a bat to be awarded to the best Hindu batsman in the Quadrangular contest, as deemed fit by "The Bombay Chronicle." The announcement of the award will be given in our issue of to-morrow.

ALLEGED MURDER.

REMAND IN KHETWADI CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Narandass Jadav with the murder of Anandji Kurji on Monday morning in Ardeshir Dady-street, under circumstances already reported in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle."

Mr. O'Brien applied for ten days' remand to complete his investigations. The prosecution allege the motive of the murder to be business rivalry.

The remand was granted.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

AMMUNITION A GRAVE CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR S. I. R. A.

(Associated Press.)

HEBBAL, Sept. 16.

Besides a proposal to abolish class shooting, and one to decide the ownership of butts and targets, the gallery system of the latter having given much trouble this year, the supplied quality of ammunition is likely to be severely criticised at to-morrow's half-yearly meeting of the S. I. R. A. members.

There has during the week been a great outcry against the ammunition that has been provided by the Kirkee factory for the Association. Last year complaints were rife in regard to the large percentage of defective rounds that were found among the ammunition and the tendency that existed to cause nickelling of barrels. These conditions are rather worse this year. There have been a great many cases of blow-backs, hang-fires and many a good score has been ruined by the defective character of the ammunition.

As for the nickelling, it has damaged many weapons throughout the camp. The passage of ten rounds of the ammunition through barrels has been sufficient to choke the bore up with nickel, and the camp armourer is busy from early morning to nightfall attempting to eliminate the nickel from the rifles.

There is a rumour that the ammunition is specially manufactured for the S. I. R. A. and on the return of an unexpected quantity is condemned. Complaints were made last year to the Ordnance authorities, but no particular notice was taken and the only reply seems to be in the form of the supply of an even worse sample this year. It is not fair to either individual competitors or the Association that ammunition should be supplied for a competitive meeting which is a couple of months later not considered sufficiently effective for ordinary musketry purposes.

The principal competitions fired for this morning included the Casualty Team Competition, a field practice match in the Maligal Valley for the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, distance unknown, open to teams of 10 at 10 falling plates. In this the 7th Hussars were first (Rs. 110); and the 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols. second, (Rs. 55).

The ranging and Fire Control Match for Sir John Nixon's prize, unknown distances in the Maligal Valley:—Royal Inniskilling team, 13 points, Rs. 115, 7th Hussars, 4 points, Rs. 57-8; Dublin Fusiliers, 1 point, Rs. 10; Bombay Vol. Rifles, 1 point, Rs. 10; 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 1 point, Rs. 10.

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 16.

The following are the winners in the Secunderabad Staff Prize, 200 yards:—

Class A.—Lieut. Gompertz, 108th Infantry, 26 points, Rs. 25; Lt.-Col. Ward, Nilgiri Volunteers, 26, Rs. 15; Lieut. West, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway, 21, Rs. 10.

Class B.—Sergt. Huggins, Norfolk Regt., 29 points, Rs. 25 and cup valued at Rs. 60; Trumpeter Kitchenham, 7th Hussars, 25 points, Rs. 15; Sergt. Nolan, Royal Dublins, 23, Rs. 10.

Class C.—Lce.-Corpl. Eccleston, 1st M. S. M. R. Vols., 28 points, Rs. 50; Col.-Sergt. Lowe, M. and S. M. Railway, 27, Rs. 30: Lce.-Corpl. Niven, G. I. P. Railway, 27, Rs. 20.

In the 9th Division Staff and Heads of Departments Cup, 300 yards, the results were:—

Class A.—Lieut. Lynde, M.V.G., 19 points, Rs. 25; Lieut. Glass, 1st M. S. M. Railway, 15, Rs. 15; Lieut. Rothera, S. I. R. Vols., Rs. 10.

Class B.—Pte. Porter, Camerons, 20 points, Rs. 15; S. S. M. Welsh, 7th Hussars, 20, Rs. 15; Sergt. Huggins, Norfolks, 15, Rs. 10.

Class C.—Sergt. Richards, K. G. F. V., 20 points, Rs. 50 and cup valued at Rs. 50; Corpl. Harrison, Bangalore Vols., 20, Rs. 30; C. S. I. Partridge, E. B. S. Ry., 20, Rs. 30.

JUVENILE OFFENDER TO RECEIVE STRIPES.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Shunkar Krishna, a Hindu lad aged about fifteen years, with theft as a servant of wearing apparels of the value of Rs. 220.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a hamal in the shop of Messrs. J. M. Kapadia and Sons at Hornby Road and had stolen pieces of silk suitings and sarees some time ago. He then had a suit made for him and a saree for his wife and was going home on Sunday noon from Apollo Street when he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion and on being questioned pointed out the complainant's shop.

The accused pleaded guilty but the complainant pressed for a heavy sentence as he said thefts had become frequent in his shop.

His Worship thought that the ends of justice would be met by his ordering the accused to receive 15 stripes.

BHATIA STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A meeting of the Brotherhood will be held this afternoon at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Bhatia Mitra Mandal Hall, for election of delegates to attend the ensuing All India Bhatia Conference.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM AND INDIA.

PROPOSED VISIT.

TO PLAY AN ALL-INDIA ELEVEN.

In our issue of the 4th instant we drew attention to the forthcoming visit of a team of New South Wales cricketers, who were to spend a month in Ceylon meeting the premier clubs in the Island, and commented on the remarkable strength of a combination that included players of the calibre of Hazlitt, Minnett and Bardsley who had played for the All-Australian team in the Test matches, and suggested that a visit of the team to India would prove of great interest.

We are now glad to be able to announce that arrangements are being made to invite the Australian team to visit Bombay next January on the conclusion of their Ceylon programme The idea which Mr. C. G. Stileman, the energetic cricket secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, has mooted is to invite the Australian team to visit Bombay next cold weather to play a match against an All-India team composed of European, Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan cricketers and captained by Major J. G. Greig. Rs. 6,000 will be put down to cover the exponses of the visitors. There is little doubt that the idea will be enthusiastically received by the cricketing public of the Presidency.

The Ceylon Government Railway have just decided to extend to the visiting team free transportation while they are in the Island, and the Indian Railways will hardly like to be behind in courtesy. The certainties of the team thus far are:—

Rev. E. F. Waddy, (N. S. W., Capt.), Rev. P. S. Waddy, (Oxford), G. H. Hazlitt, (N. S. W. and Australia), R. B. Minnett (N. S. W. and Australia), W. Bardsley (N. S. W. and Australia), E. L. Waddy (N. S. W.), L. A. Minnett (N. S. W.), D. J. Long (N. S. W.), W. Docker (N. S. W.), P. S. Arnott (N. S. W.), G. B. Tuck (Cambridge). The remainder will be picked from R. J. A. Massie, F. Laver, N. M. Gregg, C. Mackenzie, W. J. Stack, and Cameron.

REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

29TH LANCERS "AT HOME."

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Lieut.-Col. Pollard and the officers of the 29th Lancers were "At Home" on the Sports ground at Ghorpuri this evening in connection with their annual sports. The guests included Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Lord and Lady Pentland, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, General and Mrs. Aitken, General Smith, P. M. O., the Prince of Baroda, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Watson, and the Hon. Mr. Carmichael.

The sports were eminently interesting and were carried out in beautiful weather and by a hardworking committee of British and Native officers, at the head of which was Major Lillingston.

Among the more stirring events was the British officers' tent-pegging in which a host of officers took part. Captain Goldie, Captain Egerton, Captain A. H. M. Wilson, Captains Chaytor and Collins (26th Cavalry), the latter prominent among the competitors as Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard, Madras, and several others were unfortunate in their attempts. Captain Venn-Ellis and Captain Naylor, R. F.A., had a fight for the prize and in the final run Captain Venn-Ellis triumphed. The bheesties' race on bullocks and the camel race created endless amusement. They were quite novel. But nothing could possibly approach the faultless magnificence of the musical ride by men of the regiment, the sensational trick riding which displayed wonderful horsemanship and the tent-pegging at burning pegs.

The following are the principal prize winners to whom Mrs. Pollard very kindly distributed the prizes:—

Farrier's Competition:—Farrier Kisten Lall 1; Syed Ali 2; Dewa Singh 3.

Despatch riders—"B" Squadron 1, "C" Squadron 2.

Recruits in Riding School:—Sher Singh 1; Anwar Shakhan 2; Prem Singh 3; Raman Khan 4.

Section Tent Pegging:—(Regimental) "C" Squadron 1.

Tug of War:—Won by "D" Squadron.

Section Jumping:—"D" Squadron.

Battery Tent Pegging—81st Battery R.F.A.

N. C. O's' Competitions:—Duffedar Muzafar Hossein 1; Mahomed Oomer Khan 2; Lall Singh 3.

Alarm Stakes:—"D" Squadron 1; "C" Squadron 2.

Indian Officers' Tent Pegging—Resseldar Endar Singh, 29th Lancers.

British Officers' Tent Pegging—Capt. Venn-Ellis 1, Capt. Naylor, R.F.A. 2.

Section Tent-Pegging Indian troops—"C" Squadron, 29th Lancers 1; Ammunition Column 2.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A", 3; GRANT MEDICALS, 0.

Owing a great deal to the cricket match, there were but few spectators at the Cooperage yesterday when the Sherwood Foresters "A" had no great difficulty in securing their two points at the expense of the Grant Medicals. Not quite the same team as of old turned out for the former, but this scarcely had a weakening effect amongst the forwards as with Stevenson combining admirably with Thornley they were, if anything the more effective wing. The halves were quite good enough, and those behind them kept their goal still unbeaten. Though the Military side did not play as strenuously as they might have had their task been harder, the Collegians put up a steady defence. Hildreth saved many shots. He might have been excused for letting through and all three halves worked exceptionally hard. The forwards met too strong a defence, but on occasion got away very well. Murphy seems an useful new-comer on the wing and Evans let go one of the best shots of the day. The margin was no exaggeration of the general play, in fact rather a modest one.

No anxiety need be felt as to the financial success of the League as so well was the energy of the Hon. Secretaries rewarded in the earlier stages that they passed previous years' takings some time ago.

THE PLAY.

Attacking the Bandstand end, the Sherwoods kicked off and at once pressed hard, Orange pulled up in the goal mouth for off-side. Coming back, Stevenson sent in a good shot, which Hildreth fisted away well. The Medical forwards relieved and, assisted by a "free," forced a corner through Easdon and Evans, but Thornley relieved. Hildreth cleared well, but a corner followed, from which Wright shot wide. Pressing hard again, Wesson shot at an angle, Orange and Thornley having theirs charged down and Wadia worrying Stevenson off the ball. The Medicals had more of the game for a spell and Murphy centred well, but with nobody there it was easily cleared. Forced back, Stevenson put across a fine centre to Orange, who had an easy chance but shot straight at Hildreth, who threw away. Evans pulled up for off-side, the Sherwoods were back again, a good shot by Thornley saved, as also a hot one by Mitchell, to which Hildreth just got his foot. A moment later, Wesson gave in to Orange, and he shot cleverly into the right corner, which might possibly have been saved had the goal-keeper thrown himself down at it.

They were back at once pressing hard, forcing a corner on the left, Bowler heading; but the ball went behind. From a long kick, Easdon got going, but had both backs on him. Bowler setting Stevenson going, Doyle and Ali Khan defended well and a corner was cleared. More even play for a time, a shot by Wright well saved. Mitchell was off-side when dangerous as the whistle went for half time:—

Sherwood Foresters "A" ... 1 goal.

Grant Medicals ..... nil.

A promising move by the Medicals was stopped through indecision, Wesson then giving to Orange and he to Mitchell who kicked too hard and thus enabled Hildreth to kick away. Wesson next put in a run on his own, but took a long shot instead of centreing then at the other end Evans shot well. Back again Orange gave Mitchell a clear chance, but the ball rebounded off the left upright and his next was saved, as also one at a sharp angle by Stevenson. Mitchell again got away, but his shot went high over. Some pretty combination between Stevenson and Thornley saw the latter give to Mitchell, who had little difficulty in finding the net, unmarked.

Newland and Wadia defended well, Orange off-side. Wesson put in a good shot and Hildreth got the ball well away from Orange on Stevenson putting in a fine centre. Thornley then gave Mitchell and Orange a clear goal, but they were off-side. Thornley and Stevenson forced a corner, which the latter placed perfectly, but Hildreth fisted out. Keeping up the attack, Stevenson again centred well and Orange seemed sure to score, but Hildreth once more just got his foot to it; Evans clearing with a good run. Sweeney was unluckily off-side when near goal from a pass from the right, which sent them back; a corner kick falling on the net. Orange then forced another. This cleared, Doyle recovered a mistake by Thomson, but Orange got on and very nearly scored, the ball hitting the right post and returning across the goal. Long shots, then a corner, which was cleared. Some hot play in front of goal, Hildreth missing a punch then Thornley getting on well out sent a really good shot just under the bar.

A minute later full time arrived, with the Sherwoods comfortable winners.

Sherwood Foresters "A"... 3 goals.

Grant Medicals ..... nil.

The teams were as follows:—

Sherwood Foresters "A":—Johnson, goal; Garbutt and Needham, backs; Fitzjohn, Wright and Bowler, halves; Stevenson, Thornley, Mitchell, Orange and Wesson, forwards.

Grant Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Thomson and Doyle, backs; Newland, Ali Khan and Wadia, halves; Hakim, Sweeney, Easdon, Evans and Murphy, forwards.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BURKINSHAW.—At No. 16, London Street, Calcutta, 3rd Sept., the wife of H. Burkinshaw, a son.

MASTER—On the 13th Sept., at Surat, Dorothy Amy (neeThorne), wife of Alfred Master, I.C.S., of a daughter.

NELSON.—On August 19th, at Kew Gardens, the wife of F. G. Talmage Nelson, of a daugher.

MARRIAGE.

BELEZIEO—ROBUCK—At the Calcutta Registry Office, 2nd Sept., Ivy Marie Benlezieo, daughter of Francis Belezio, to Thomas Percy Roebuck, youngest son of Henry Roebuck, York, England.

DEATH.

LANCASTER.—At Mussoorie, 2nd Sept., Daisy Contance (Masie), wife of L. E. Lancaster, I. G. N. and Ry. C., Ld. aged 40 years;

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Khordadsal: Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Mahomedans v. Hindus; Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.
Harwood Association Football League: Hornets v. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45.
Agricultural Conference at Poona.
Poona Horse Show, First Day, Poona.
Salle Francaise, Thoburn house, Apollo Bandar: M. Otto Gutmann on "Ibsen's plays," 6-30.

THURSDAY, September 18.

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.
Poona Horse Show, 2nd Day, Poona.
Ballad Concert, arranged by Mrs. Ben Hick, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse road, 9-30.
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Paper.
"An Inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik." By Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi, Esq., Town Hall 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, September 19.

Bombay City Police Dance at the Town Hall, 9-30.
Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Athletics v. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45.
Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 1-40.

SATURDAY, September 20.

Cricket Match: Baronet v. Bombay Gymkhana.
Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters, A, Cooperage, 5-45.
Poona Races Second Meeting, First Day, at Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelti Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; anl 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
September 17, 1913.

A DOUBLE SCANDAL.

We cordially associate ourselves with the protest of the "Times of India" against the proposal to erect a temporary structure on the Esplanade maidan for the housing of the Small Causes Court. The Government have themselves laid down a very salutary rule in regard to the Esplanade Maidan for the housing of "reserved for outdoor games and for the tents that are their necessary adjuncts." The request to allow these tents to be turned into resorts of a general social character, with facilities for billiards etc., was sternly refused, and it was stated that the only exception to the general rule would be when, for some reason, the ground had to be allotted for the purpose of a fair or of an exhibition. With the guile that, we regret to say, too often characterises Government orders of this kind, the qualifying words" as far as can be foreseen at present" were interpolated, which, no doubt, will be regarded in the Secretariat as a sufficient protection for any sanction which the Government may give to the breaking of their own rule. They have done so in one instance already. Quite a considerable space has been appropriated from that part of the Maidan adjoining Waudy Road, for the purposes of the management of a theatre, which uses it as a refreshment garden. It is impossible to imagine a more improper exception to the rule laid down; and the excuse that was officially put forward at the time, that the enclosure would be of assistance to the police in regulating the traffic, is almost beneath contempt. The traffic outside other theatres, which are not fortunate enough to be situated opposite a piece of ground that can be appropriated on such easy terms, has to be managed, or mismanaged, without such assistance, and to offer this as a justification for deliberately robbing the public of ground that should belong to them for purposes of recreation, and making a whole corner of the Maidan an eyesore is transparently absurd. Not content, however, with this one flagrant violation of their own rule, it now seems that the Government are prepared to sanction another, and we shall have the other end of the Maidan taken up with a court house and all its accompaniments, which, having regard to past delays and bunglings in the matter of the erection of a permanent structure, may possibly remain for ever. It is hard to imagine a more cynical disregard of the rights and convenience of the public, and whoever may be responsible for the proposal, we trust that as soon as it comes to the notice of Lord Willingdon, His Excellency will veto it. There are not so many open spaces in Bombay that the public can afford to allow an encroachment of this character without a protest. That protest is the more necessary, as it seems obvious that that a spirit of indifference exists at present in the Secretariat to the rights of the public in this matter. The danger of allowing a single innovation in a matter of this sort, too, is well illustrated by this latest proposal; and the readiness which has been displayed by authority to ignore the considerations which it at one time so properly emphasised open up an alarming future, if the police take it into their heads that they must have some new extraordinary form of assistance in regulating traffic, or any more ill-chosen Government buildings fall, or threaten to fall, down. After all, it would be very convenient to utilise the Esplanade Maidan for a number of worthy objects. The Commissioner of Police might put a taxi-stand there. It would be well out of the way, which seems to be the police ideal in regard to taxi-stands. It is quite certain that if the Government continue to break their own rule in this way, they will find it very difficult adequately to excuse a refusal of any demand that may be made in the future by private parties.

Curiously enough, or, perhaps, it is a natural sequence, this scandalous proposal to house the Small Causes Court on a public recreation ground is characteristic of the way in which the interests of the public have been violated throughout the whole history of this business of the removal of the Small Causes Court from its old insanitary and unsafe home. The public has never had any satisfactory explanation of the reason for the selection of the insanitary and dangerous chawl in Princess Street as a temporary accommodation for the Small Causes Court. Had anyone deliberately set out to find the most unsuitable building in Bombay for such a purpose he might well have selected this, which was considered by Government to be the most suitable. Then, again, what is the explanation of the inordinate delay that has taken place in putting up a new and permanent structure? The question of site presents no difficulties. There are plenty of sites. The plans and estimates were sanctioned in August 1912, but, on the ground that the site selected might not accommodate future additions to the building that might be required, the whole business was hung up and the allotment in the Budget most improperly diverted to other purposes. In the next Budget, 1913-14, the allotment was reduced from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 80,000. We have asked before in these columns for an explanation of this curtailment, but none has been forthcoming, just as it seems impossible to obtain explanations of the other delays and diversions that have occurred in connection with this matter. Assuming that the first site selected for a new building was unsatisfactory, who was to blame for selecting it, and why has another site not yet been found? Who selected the temporary building in Princess Street, and how did it come to be passed and approved by those responsible? And, finally, whose is the responsibility for the Courts having continued to be housed in this unsuitable, inadequate and unsafe building, until at length it had to be hurriedly abandoned as a matter of emergent public safety, thus bringing to a sudden stop for a prolonged period a most important department of public business, and involving a host of professional men and thousands of other people in incalculable financial loss and inconvenience? All these are questions to which speedy answers should be offered to the public, for the sake of the good name of the Government of Bombay. It is just as well to speak plainly in these matters, and the Government should know that very ugly things are said when the public are confronted by an inexplicable scandal of this kind. It is essential, first, that Lord Willingdon should order a full and searching enquiry into the first scandal of the Small Causes Court having been located in the building in Princess Street, and the subsequent delay in proceeding with the new building; and, second, that he should at once prevent a second scandal from eventuating and veto the project for erecting a temporary structure on the Esplanade Maidan.

THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN PERIL TO TURKEY.

When two battleships were withdrawn from the Bosphorus to Sebastopol the other day, it was rumoured that the Russian attitude of paper protests was assuming a more substantial shape. It was confidently believed that Russia would swoop down upon Trebizond with one hundred and twenty thousand troops, whose landing would be protected by the guns of the Black Sea Squadron. At the same time, credence was given to the report that three army corps were to descend into Armenia from the Caucasus. Subsequent events have proved the baselessness of the alarm, and it is now manifest that the ten Russian warships were recalled to Sebastopol. Is it, however, likely that, without the co-operation of the other Powers, Russia would undertake an invasion of Asia Minor? As the Odessa correspondent of a Home paper shows, her military strategists have a voice in the council of Russia as powerful as that of her diplomats. They have to face the fact that an army of five hundred thousand in full war array menaces the Austro-Hungarian frontier of Russia. The ostensible enemy against whom this huge military preparation was made was Bulgaria, the dreaded Greater Bulgaria. But the soldiers of King Ferdinand have, in a manner, vanished, and there still remains the Austro-Hungarian force which was designed to meet them. And why is it not yet dissolved? In her central, southern, and south-western provinces, Russia has a serried army of a strength on which she can depend for any untoward emergency arising on her western marches. But any ill-conceived adventure in Asia Minor would dangerously enfeeble that position of security. The Russian War Office is on the alert and incessantly reckons on the possibility of danger from the Wilhelmstrasse. There lies the potential storm-centre. M. Sukhmolinoff is credited with the opinion that the increasing armaments of the Triple Alliance spell a disquieting superiority to the combined forces of France and England, and, consequently, if Russia must maintain herself in readiness to succour her allies in the hour of peril, she cannot permit herself the costly luxury of a fight on her south-west frontier where danger does lurk. If Russia is forced to deal a blow at Turkey, she is not in a situation to deal it with the vigour of concentration. Hence the reluctance of the Russian War Minister to trifle with Armenia. Nor would M. Sazonoff take up a course in the teeth of the urgent dissuasion of General Sukhomlinoff, who enjoys, in a special degree, the confidence of the Tsar.

DAY BY DAY.

Their Excellencies at the Cricket Match.

The visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to the final of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, it is needless to say, was highly popular with the crowds of spectators. His Excellency was present throughout the day and Her Excellency for half the day. In the morning Lord Willingdon was photographed with the teams, and in the first interval he took lunch with them. During the second interval, for tea, their Excellencies visited the Mahomedan, Parsi and Hindu tents in turn and were garlanded at each. When Their Excellencies were first seen emerging from the pavilion rounds of cheering broke out all round the ground, and they received an ovation at each tent visited. Their Excellencies return to Poona this afternoon but it is hoped they may be able to visit the field of play again before their departure.

A Refreshing Contrast.

It is quite refreshing to read the sensible and moderate speech delivered by Sir Charles Armstrong at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association, after the provocative manifestoes which emanate from the Central Council in Calcutta. We shall allude to the matter at greater length in a future issue; for the present, it may suffice to say, that Sir Charles, in contrast to the Calcutta Council, seems to have a sound idea of the principles on which such an association should be conducted and the needs it should meet. We are not so sure of the members, who seem to have occupied themselves with the Maud Allan business, which has nothing to do with European Defence, and about which no small section of the community has any right to dictate to the majority.

Australian XI for Bombay.

It will come as a very welcome piece of news to the cricket loving public of Bombay that there are hopes of inducing the team from Australia, which is to visit Ceylon, to come to Bombay. The experience would be a very valuable one for Indian cricket, apart from the interest which would naturally be connected with it, and the opportunity afforded of seeing play of such good class. One therefore hopes that every effort will be made to bring about this desirable visit, and we may rely on Mr. Framjee Patel and other ardent supporters of the game to do their best. Since the All-India team visited England, it may be safely presumed there has been great improvement on the experience gained. Each community could put an eleven into the field which would be far from disgraced, and a combined one could be depended upon to prove quite a formidable task for even such players as the visiting team would include.

People who have seen Maud Allan.

Mr. Howard Edie sends us a very long list of royal and other notable personages who have on more than one occasion witnessed the dancing of Miss Maud Allan and expressed their high appreciation of her performances. Of course, in matters of art it is necessary to be quite democratic, and, ordinarily speaking, one does not look either to royalty, or the aristocracy, as unquestionable guides, but in this case we think that Mr. Edie has justification for putting forward these names, as it may well be asked whether a performance that has had the approval of this long list of distinguished people can possibly be said to be one which ought not to be given in this country. The names include the late King Edward, Queen Alexandra, their present Majesties, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and many other members of the Royal Family, the leading members of the present Government and the Front Opposition Bench, including Mr. Asquith and Mr. Arthur Balfour, most of the Foreign Ambassadors in London, a host of Dukes, Duchesses, and lesser lights of the peerage, Canon Wilberforce and Mr. W. T. Stead. These names, which are only a few in the list, ought to supply a sufficient answer to the hysterical cries of the Bangalore Young Women's Christian Association and other unbalanced people in this country.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, who sailed from Liverpool in the liner City of Lahore, on the 3rd of this month, is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 26th or 27th instant.

Vambery.

It would not be an exaggeration to assert that the extent to which the late Prof. Vambery, whose last political letter has been published by the "Times," helped to arouse interest on the part of England in matters affecting the politics of Central Asia has never been fully appreciated. It was he who first called attention to the unimpeded onrush of Russia over principalities which were too far away from civilised countries to make their oppressed voice heard. The great traveller and gifted linguist belonged to the same Hungarian race which gave us Cosmos de Coros, the intrepid explorer and scholar who first apprised Europe of the doctrine and discipline of Buddhism, practised in the inaccessible retreats on the slopes of the Himalayas. Arinine Vambery was born on the 19th March, 1832. He was born lame, but nature compensated him for the physical deformity, and impoverished parentage, by an unrivalled facility for acquiring languages and undergoing hardships with the tenacity of which martyrs are made. He was for a time apprenticed to a tailor. For some months he was tutor to an inn-keeper's son. He could not afford to enter a school without having to support himself by giving tuition. At twenty he knew Turkish sufficiently to settle in Constantinople as a teacher of European languages. Subsequently he took up an appointment as a tutor in the family of a Turkish Pasha.

Pilgrimage as a Dervish.

Vambery then joined the Ottoman service in Constantinople where he brought out his Turkish-German dictionary and studied twenty Oriental languages and proceeded to Teheran. In the disguise of a Dervish he joined a pilgrim caravan bound for Mecca, voluntarily enduring the miseries of the inclement clime of the desert of Central Asia. He was never discovered to be a Christian and at Khiva had to pass through two audiences of the reigning Khan. Passing through Bokhara and arriving at Samarkhand, Vambery roused the suspicions of the Amir, who cross-examined him for a full half hour, but the linguist and adventurous traveller emerged so successfully from the ordeal that the Amir extinguished his suspicions of "Rashid Effendi" as Vambery was known among his pilgrim band. By ways unknown to Europeans he arrived in Constantinople in 1864 and the next year during on the advice of pro-English Ty visited London. Vambery in Lon in those days was the hero of the h His "Travels in Central Asia" ed wide attention and it that general interest began t in the unchecked onward m Russia. In Paris he had an with Napoleon III, who f ourably to impress the

The Last Political Let...

Returning home to Hungary, he was appointed Professor of Oriental languages in the University of Budapesth. Here he wrote a series of books and prolifically contributed to periodicals, being one of the most valued correspondents of the "Times," and it seems that his last political letter, urging the Moslems of India to refrain from forcing the hands of England in the matter of the Balkan imbroglio, was addressed to the premier British journal. His "Travels" have been translated into many languages, while his "Autobiography" has been composed in English. One of his latest productions (1906) is named "Western Culture in Eastern Lands." Some of his earlier works on travel in Eastern countries, especially Persia, Tartary and teh Khanates of Russia, have been to a measure antiquated, but Englishmen will not willingly let his memory be forgotten, in as much as his "Life and Adventures" was dedicated "To the boys of England" not so long ago as 1889.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Philistine Jibe.

The "Statesman."—An attempt is being made by a Bombay contemporary to raise the subject of Miss Maud Allan's appearances in India to the level of a question of State. In the course of a vehement editorial, the Bombay paper declares that "a ruling race has no right, for artificial and selfish reasons to deny to the people whose evolution is in its care their proper development in art, any more than it should deny them political progress." Our contemporary's heroics are scarcely likely to lead the Congress to adopt as its slogan, "Maud Allan and self-government for India!" Simla we imagine, will tremble at the declaration of Miss Allan's agent in advance: "I think a young country like India wants new blood among the ruling classes."

The Metier of the E. D. A.

"Capital."—Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the President, trotted out the old, old arguments in favour of a divorce *a mensa et thoro* of the Judicial and Executive functions; and went bald-headed for the European Defence Association which he said was composed of Rip Van Winkles, who had been asleep while the world was moving onward. It was an unkind cut, but it was not undeserved. The *metier* of this Association appears to be a defence of anomalies which even the Bureaucracy repudiate. Sir Pherozeshah marshalled all his authorities in favour of the partition with consummate skill, and indicted the Government of India for bad faith with fine forensic elan. It was easy to see that his *bete noire* was Sir Reginald Craddock, who according to Indian opinion, is the most desperate reactionary in the reactionary cabinet of *le roi faineant*. Indian politicians are not slow to speak their minds about the late Commissioner of the Central Provinces,—whom they fearlessly call out of his name. One would have more respect for their honesty if at the same time they would say what they thought of a Viceroy who spends all his time attending to the petty details of the building of new Delhi, and leaves the members of his Cabinet to do what they like with the general administration of the country.

The Karachi Lamb.

The "Sind Gazette":—From the evidence in the *interim* report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, the "Times" draws the conclusion that Mr. M. de P. Webb stands by himself on the one side of the question while all the weight of expert testimony overwhelms are scale on the other side. This conclusion is just. It is cynically, ironically just. It is so outrageously just that the wonder is that the "Times" should have the hardihood to bring it into prominence. The Persian fable relates that once upon a time the sheep, being much harassed by the wolves, asked the gods for a shepherd. The wolves objecting, an aged owl was appointed to hold a commission of inquiry. As the owl was too infirm to leave his nest he had to conduct his investigation at home, which happened to be in wolf-land. Fifty witnesses, living hard by, were called—all wolves, who proved from fifty different points of view that this was an age of security and peace when shepherds were a superfluity. The sheep claimed the right to be heard also, and one of their number was accordingly summoned to wolf-land to tell his story. In the end the owl pointed out that there were fifty witnesses to one against the appointment of a shepherd; and moreover the wolf witnesses were big, fine fellows of commanding position in the world, while the sheep witness was only a feeble little chap of no particular standing.

GAS EXPLOSION IN COBURG.

HOUSE BLOWN INTO THE AIR.

FAMILIES BURIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

[illegible]ing the search for a leak of [illegible] street in Coburg, a terrific [illegible]ccurred, a neighbouring [illegible] blown bodily into the air. [illegible]s were buried. The fire-[illegible]oops extricated a number [illegible]from the burning debris, [illegible]e missing.

LATER.

Thirteen were killed in the explosion at Coburg. Four are missing.

PEARL NECKLACE CASE.

INSURANCE ASSESSOR'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

On resumption of the pearl necklace case, to-day, Mr. Price, representing a firm of insurance assessors and acting on behalf of Messrs. Lloyds, gave evidence that two days after the reward of £10,000 had been offered, he received a letter from Quadratstein and Brandstatter. Price subsequently supplied an expert jeweller Spanier with ten marked thousand franc notes. Eight of these were found in the possession of one of the prisoners.

JAP. CRUISERS FOR NANKING.

PUBLIC DISSATISFIED WITH GOVERNMENT DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Sept. 15.

Two cruisers have been ordered from Sasebo to Nanking. The public and the press apparently regard the Government's demands as insufficiently drastic and efforts are being made to renew the anti-Chinese agitation. Mass meetings are being arranged.

HEAD OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

The heads of the Socialist Party have selected Fritz Ebert to succeed the late Herr Bebel. Their choice is subject to ratification at a meeting of the Party.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The death is announced of Mr. Percy Coats, Director of Messrs. Coats and Co. and of Mr. Bernard George Geidt, late of the Indian Civil Service.

MIDLAND DISASTER.

GENL. MANAGER'S EVIDENCE AT ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

At the enquiry into the Aisgill disaster, yesterday, Sir William Cranet, General Manager of the Midland Railway, deposed that after the Hawes disaster in 1910 the Company assigned £100,000 as a first instalment to effect improvements, including automatic signalling, safety-valves on gas cylinders, and asbestos carriage floors.

The Company strongly opposed the introduction of electricity instead of gas for lighting, and therefore had not carried out the Board of Trade's recomendations in this respect. He admitted that the coal on the engines at Aisgill was too small, owing to bad screening at the collieries.

IRISH HOME RULE.

LIBERAL CAMPAIGN AND ITS OBJECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Home Rule Council announces that it is rapidly completing arrangements for an extensive campaign in autumn in England, in conjunction with the Liberal Associations. Mr. Redmond and other Nationalists will tour the country and will be supported by Liberal M.P.'s.

The Council asserts that the campaign will convince the electorate that in the absence of an alternative proposal, it is in the interests of the Empire that the Home Rule Bill should be passed promptly. It adds that it is disposed to agree with Sir Edward Carson's view that Lord Loreburn's proposal is impracticable.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

REVIVAL DECIDED UPON.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16.

The Chairman of the British Indian Association has sent a letter to the Secretary for the Interior stating that it has been most reluctantly decided to revive passive resistance, which will not be confined to the Transvaal, and may be taken up by women as well as men. The letter demands the removal of the racial bar from the Immigration Act, the restoration of the rights possessed by Indians prior to the passing of the Act, the removal of the tax on former indentured labourers and security for the status of women married in South Africa.

INDIAN MOSLEMS AND TURKEY.

PROF. VAMBERY'S LAST LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

What possibly was Professor Vambery's last letter appears in "The Times."

He deprecates, as a friend of Turkey, the attempts of Indian Mahomedans, to bring pressure to bear on Great Britain to take isolated action on Turkey's behalf, thus claiming from Turkey's best friend a policy which would endanger, in vain, the common interests of the Empire.

SLIDES BLOCK PANAMA CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A "Times" telegram from Panama says fresh slides have blocked the Culebra Cut in two places, necessitating the removal of several million cubic yards of earth, but the Cut will be flooded in October as planned.

PERSIAN TROOPS FOR KERMAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 15.

Two hundred gendarmes with three Swedish officers and two maxims start for Kerman to-day.

HOME LABOUR TROUBLES.

BUILDERS' LABOURERS OUT IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Builders' labourers in Dublin have joined the strike. Five thousand are affected.

The Tillings Bus Company denies that the men were suspended for wearing the Union badge, but the Company declines to recognize the Union.

STRIKE OF RAILWAYMEN AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Railway men in Liverpool, out of sympathy with the Dublin strikers, are refusing to handle Irish traffic. Three men were suspendd for so refusing yesterday, whereupon sixteen hundred hands struck.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS FOR CEYLON.

N. S. W's DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Sept. 16.

With reference to the request of the Victorian Cricket Association that the New South Wales Association should veto the proposal of the Rev. W. Addy to take a strong team to Ceylon because it would seriously prejudice the popularity of Inter-State matches, the New South Wales Association has decided that the only players whose services are not required in Inter-State matches shall be allowed to accompany the team.

U. S. TARIFFS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The Conference Committee of the two houses has allowed hemp and wool to remain on the free list.

The Viceroy will open the Hardinge Hospital at Dharmpur on the afternoon of the 19th instant. The Maharaja of Patiala will entertain a number of guests on this occasion.

TURCO-BULGAR FRONTIER.

PORTE'S DEMANDS ACCEPTED.

WHY BULGARIA YIELDS.

ANTI-BULGAR MOVE BY GREEKS AND MOSLEMS.

A SOP TO BULGARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.

According to an official communique, Turkish and Bulgarian delegates yesterday, arrived at an agreement on the principal points connected with the frontier question. The final settlement will be reached at the next meeting of delegates on Wednesday.

Although officials refuse to give details, it is understood that Bulgaria has accepted the main Turkish demands, including the questions of Adrianople and Demotika, in return for minor concessions.

The changed attitude of Bulgaria is attributed to her failure to secure the support of the Powers, the strength of the Turkish forces in Thrace, and the rapid, successful revolution of the inhabitants in the districts round Gumuldjina, where Moslems and Greeks have mustered a force of twenty thousand, which Bulgaria would find difficult to subdue without the support of the Turkish Government.

TO PLACATE BULGARIA,

PORTE RELEASES CAPTURED BATTALION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.

In spite of the official communique of the 13th instant, negotiations appear to have progressed but little.

The Bulgarians seem determined to hold out for the retention of Demotika and Mustapha Pasha, and until they receive concessions on these points they are unwilling to waive their claim to Kirk Kilisseh.

As a mark of friendly disposition towards Bulgaria, the Porte has released the Bulgarian infantry battalion which was captured in July. The Battalion embarks for Burgas to-day.

TO END FRANCO-GREEK STRAIN

KING CONSTANTINE TO VISIT FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is stated in Paris that arrangements have been made for an exchance of toasts at the banquet at the Elysee on the occasion of King Constantine's visit, which will settle the Franco-Greek incident. Meanwhile, possibly in order to give more time for the excitement to subside, King Constantine has arranged to visit England before, instead of after, France, where he is now expected on the 20th instant.

PROVISIONAL FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 16.

A provisional Agreement between France and Turkey has been initialled providing for the grant of a number of concessions in Syria and Armenia, in return for which the French Government will favour the issue of a Turkish loan in France, and will agree, subject to the consent of the Powers, to a 4 per cent increase in customs duty and the imposition of income tax on foreigners in Turkey.

The final Agreement depends upon the outcome of the negotiations in Constantinople regarding the stricter observance of previous agreements, also the success of the negotiations between France and Germany regarding the Bagdad Railway, which are proceeding satisfactorily.

There has been no hostile movement of Abadhi Sheikh Abdullah against Muslat where the position remains unchanged.

PEACE AT POINT OF REVOLVER.

STRIKERS' THREAT TO BOTHA AND SMUTS.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 15.

Some speeches delivered here by the labour leaders, to-day, contained sensational statements in connection with the settlement of the mining strike on July 5th.

One said that peace had been concluded at the point of the revolver, Generals Botha and Smuts were told that if another shot were fired they would be dead men.

General Smuts has declared that this story is a fabrication, but two other labour leaders, to-day, declared that after the signature of the settlement at Carlton Hotel on July 5th, they and the rest went to the balcony of the hotel, where they saw soldiers with rifles levelled ready to fire on the crowd. Two labourmen immediately covered Generals Botha and Smuts with their revolvers, and if a shot had been fired they and Colonel Truter, the Union Chief of Police who was also present, would instantly have lost their lives.

GOODS AND BALLAST TRAIN COLLIDE.

COOLIES RUN OVER ON E.B.S.R.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Sealdah wires:—At about 3-35 hours on the 13th instant, No. 93 Up goods train while being backed into the up refuge at Arranghata Station collied with a ballast train standing there, resulting in two coolies being run over, one of whom was killed outright and the other seriously injured. Three other coolies were also slightly injured. The injured men were sent for treatment to the Rha hospital where one has since succumbed.

A Calcutta message states:—Two coolies were killed and a number injured in an acident at Arranghatta Station, E. B. S. Railway on Saturday night. The coolies were sleeping on the line near a stationary ballast train when No. 93 goods train while being backed into a siding collied with the ballast train, driving it on to the coolies.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

APPLICATION TO SUMMON L. G. REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 15.

In the Court of Mr. Austin Kendall Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, an application was made to-day on behalf of the accused committed to the Sessions in the Cawnpore mosque riot case, for summoning Sir James Meston as witness for the evidence.

It was stated in the petition that the trying magistrate had refused to summon His Honour on two grounds:—(A) That His Honour's statement would be irrevelant; and (B) and that which the defence wanted His Honour to prove could be proved by the evidence of thousands.

The petition urged that in view of the scene of the occurrence soon after the disturbance and made certain enquiries from persons some of whom had been examined before the Magistrate, his evidence was not only relevant but very material and indispensable and that the committing Magistrate was wrong in holding that a thousand witnesses could prove what His Honour saw, as it was the quality and credibility of evidence and not its quantity that was of any value.

The Court, in passing orders on the application, said:—I must confess that I do not see *prima facie* how the evidence of His Honour can be relevant to the question as to whether the accused committed the riot and assaulted the police in the exercise of their duty on the day before his arrival. It is suggested that he could give evidence which owing to his position would be unimpeachable as to the presence of shot and blood marks at and about the ground acquired, which it is alleged has now been levelled and cleared. I do not see how this would affect the case at all. I decline to call him under Section 540, the only section, I take it, which now applies. If in the course of the trial it transpires that his evidence is indispensable or would prove of particular value and that the Court would be unable to come to a proper conclusion without his being heard, the Court can be trusted to exercise its discretion under Section 540 to ask his assistance in clearing up the doubtful points. It is stated that the evidence of the defence will take considerable time to record.

The application is therefore rejected.

MADRAS EDITOR'S ILLNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Mr. W. F. Graham, I.C.S., (retired), Editor of the "Madras Times," is very seriously ill. He had an attack of heart failure two or three days ago and has been unconscious ever since This evening there has been a slight improvement and he is regaining consciousness.

INDIAN MUSICAL TRAINING.

GROWTH OF POONA GYAN SAMAJ.

MR. CLAUDE HILL'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 16.

The annual meeting of the Poona Gayana Samaj an Indian Musical Association in which Lord Sydenham was greatly interested took place at Sirdar Nowroojee Furdoonjee's Mansion in Bhowani Peth this evening, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presiding. The hall was filled to a seat by Europeans and Indians of distinction.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the report by the Secretary, Mr. R. T. Shashrabude. The following are excerpts:—

The Poona Gayan Samaj has now been before the public for several decades past, and has been growing in usefulness every year, especially since it started on its career of educational activity. Its history has been the history of most institutions, viz. expansion from an humble and insignificant origin. The movement of the Gayan Samaj was made in 1874, and it began by holding monthly meetings and awarding prizes to those who practised the art professionally. In 1879, the institution deemed it proper to increase its usefulness, by opening a free school of music for school-going children. This school began with 20 pupils, and the number was gradually increased to 100, which enabled the Samaj to enlist the sympathies of Indian as well as European ladies and gentlemen. It has been the practice to hold generally every year during the Poona Season, an exhibition of the progress made during the year before, a cosmopolitan assembly of distinguished guests presided over from time to time by the heads of Government. The Samaj has had not only the rare fortune to secure the patronage of the Royal Family of England, but it also enjoyed the very high honour of being graced by the presence of and of being presided over twice at its annual meetings, by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and his consort. It is gratifying to mention that, soon after the recognition of the music schools of the Samaj, the number of children on the rolls rose to about 1,400. All these children took part in the celebration of the recent anniversary of the Birthday of our beloved Viceroy Lord Hardinge. The task undertaken by the Samaj of editing the encyclopœdic work on the Ancient Musical Literature of India entitled "The Sangit Sar," in 7 parts has been completed. You will be glad to learn that H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipur has been pleased to make a donation of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the publication.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The standardization of the National Anthem in the Vernaculars is a question that well merits notice at the hands of the Samaj. The subject is very important and requires our earnest and careful attention as a duty to our Sovereign. I trust it will not be out of place if we were to state what has transpired hitherto in the matter. With the express object of translating the "National Anthem" into all the oriental languages preserving the original tune, a "National Anthem for India Fund Committee' was formed in London, and in response to their request a Marathi translation made by our member Mr. Babaji Nene and a Gujrathi by Mr. Kaikhushru Nowrojee Kabrajee of the Bombay Gayan Uttejak Mandali were forwarded to the Committee. How far the labours of the Committee were crowned with success we are not in a position now to state. But, it is a fact that we are yet without any authoritative Vernacular National Anthem. Considering the lapse of years and the changes that have taken place since then, we strongly suggest that an influential Committee on similar lines may be appointed by Government to deal with this most important subject once for all. In the meantime, with your permission, we mean to adopt the Marathi translation of the "Anthem" composed by Prof. Agashe or by Mr. Jagannath Raoji Tullu B.A., of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, subject to approval and sanction by the Educational Department.

With a limited income, it is found very difficult to defray the current working expenses which amount to over Rs. 3,000, even when it is coupled with the Government grant of Rs. 1,000 to which the Samaj is entitled. Under such circumstances, to entertain an adequate teaching staff and make other improvements is very difficult, having regard to the number of students under instruction, unless the generous public come forward to equip the Samaj suitably by liberal donations.

After a programme of classic vocal and instrumental music had been gone through, Mr. Hill addressed the assembly.

MR. CLAUDE HILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Claude Hill in addressing these present said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am afraid that Mr. Sahasrabudhe has chosen a very inappropriate chairman in myself for to-day's function, for I can lay claim to no qualification for dissertating at length on the subject of music. I regret to have to confess that though when a boy I was very fond of music as I am still, I preferred to spend my spare time in playing football or cricket. In England in the days when I was at school music was not a compulsory subject for children to take up and it is open to me to cherish the belief, even though perhaps also my friends may think it, that in me in the neglect of my musical studies was lost a musical genius. It is always dangerous to use superlatives, and against the dictum of Dr. Johnson quoted in the report, that music was the "only pleasure without vice" I as President of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India should like to quote Bacon as asserting with equal positiveness that "A garden is the purest of human pleasures." At the same time I think all will admit that music is the one of the arts which may best be described as in one sense the gentlest if not the civilizing art, and the endeavours of this Gayan Samaj to propagate and popularize the study of music must meet with whole-hearted approval from every quarter.

WORK OF THE SAMAJ.

In these days of celebrations on comparatively small justification I can only express surprise at the moderation of the Gayan Samaj in describing to-day's function as merely an annual gathering. The 39th annual gathering of the Gayan Samaj brings us, however, within measurable distance of the celebration of its golden jubilee, and though in the nature of things I cannot hope personally to be present eleven years hence, I look forward to hearing that on that occasion you will be able to record that you are teaching twice the number of school children that are taught at present, and that your influence has proportionally expanded. The connection of the Gayan Samaj with the endeavours that have been made to compose suitable songs, whether for the National Anthem or for other occasions, is well known and deserves to be heartily commended. In particular the attempts in which the Gayan Samaj has taken a prominent part to standardise the National Anthem in Indian in the vernaculars is one which I hope will in time bear fruit.

I confess that I had no conception of the extraordinary difficulties standing in the way of achieving this object until I had first of all heard certain attempts that were made last year and until (quite recently) I was made acquainted with the learned dissertation on Indian music by Mr. Clements of which the author kindly presented me with a copy the other day. It makes clear to me that some time must elapse and careful study be devoted to the subject, before it can be possible finally to dispose of this question of the National Anthem. Indeed I am so much impressed with the difficulties in the way of bringing the study of Indian music into a true focus, and dealing with it comprehensively that it seems to me quite safe to express, general approval of a provisional adoption of a varying form of the National Anthem, for the different provinces even though the compositions differ considerably from one another. I commend particularly to the authorities of this institution not only the study of the science and theory of Indian music, but of the foreward inserted in Mr. Clement's book by Ananda Coomarasawami. You will I think agree with much that is said in that forward, the chief importance of which lies in the caution which the writer conveys against the hasty adoption of illconsidered revised methods. Ananda Coomarasawmi says, for example, "The neglect of centuries as in so many analogous cases has proved less disastrous" (that is to say, to Indian music), than the renewed patronage of a few decades."

EXTRAORDINARY GENERALIZATIONS.

But it seems to me that the real misfortune in the case of Indian music and its study lies in the extraordinary generalizations in which the ancient and modern authorities indulge, and in the abstention of all authorities save one or two from any attempt to bring this disquisition down to a hard and fast record. I incline to this view. The systems of music in the East and the West reflect, if indirectly, the differences of racial characteristics. It seems to me that if the study of Indian music is ever to be in the nature of an exact science, then it is for Indian gentlemen with musical proclivities who have also enjoyed an education on Western lines to take the subject up and work it out.

INDIA A MUSIC-LOVING COUNTRY.

Your Secretary's report rightly describes India as a music loving country and I warmly reecho the hope that the growing needs of this institution, which really mean the increasing importance of the work it is doing, will appeal to all well-to-do Indian lovers of music, and induce them to respond liberally to the appeal for funds for which your Secretary's report appeals. I have this afternoon listened with interest to several varieties of music as taught here and while, as I have said, it behoves the students of the higher music to investigate and to try to elucidate and record the principles underlying and governing it, I can express cordial appreciation of the outward results of the teachings here imprated. It has given me great pleasure to be here to-day and I wish this institution a continuance and an enhancement of the success that has attended its efforts hitherto.

A distribution of flowers concluded the ceremony.

BENGAL JUTE CROP.

DECREASE FORECASTED IN EIGHT DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The final district jute forecasts published yesterday show the effect of the heavy rainfall during the monsoon.

In the eight Bengal districts of which figures have been published, though the area sown had increased from 809,582 acres last year to 839,886 acres, the estimated outturn is only 2.6 million bales against 2.7 millions last year.

MURDER OF MISS MURPHY.

RAILWAY GUARD CLEAR OF SUSPICION.

POLICE ENQUIRY CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

The "Pioneer" understands that the police enquiry into the murder of Miss Murphy has now been completed.

Sukhu, the man under arrest, has retracted altogether the statement he made before Mr. Cotton, District Magistrate of Basti. In this statement Sukhu preferred a charge against the guard of the train a Eurasian named Roberts. Two of the latter's coats were found to be marked with blood spots, and this fact and Sukhu's statement led to the Buard's arrest.

Sukhu has now retracted all that he said in relation to Roberts and the blood stains on the latter's coast have been explained. The first coat he was wearing at the time he found the body and came in contact with it. As to the second coat, there were conflicting statements but the rest of the evidence was in favour of Roberts. It was he who sent the first report. It was proved that he could not reach Miss Murphy's carriage from the brake-van and he would have been smothered in blood had he committed the crime. In view of this evidence, together with Sukhu's retraction, Roberts has been released.

As to himself, Sukhu now states that he never went beyond Basti, that he had no *khoorta*, and that he found the bits of bangle either in the train or at Basti.

The police have been engaged in complete search of the railway tract in the hope of finding Sukhu's missing shoes and *lota*, and perhaps stolen money. The articles found on the line including the *khoorta*, which, it is stated, has been identified by Sukhu's sister as that of her brother's, have been sent to the Chemical Examiner, and Sukhu's finger impressions have been sent to the C. I. D.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT.

REDISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The following official *communique* was issued yesterday:—

There appears to be some misapprehension as to the appointment of an additional Secretary in the Bengal Secretariat.

The appointment of an additional Secretary to Government is not connected in any way with education, nor does it mark any change in the policy of Government in regard to education.

This appointment is primarily connected with subjects of Revenue and is the direct result of the revision of the constitution of the Board of Revenue which has been reduced from two members with two Secretaries to one member with one Secretary, and of the consequent transfer to the Bengal Secretariat of a considerable portion of Revenue work now imposed on the Board of Revenue by statute. Whereas one Secretary has hitherto been in charge of Revenue and General Departments, it has now been found necessary to have a Secretary for the Revenue department alone.

The consequent redistribution of departments of the Secretariat (other than the Public Works Department) amongst the four Secretaries instead of three will be that the General Secretary whose department includes education will also have charge of local self-government and municipal subjects.

The Financial Secretary being relieved of these latter subjects will have charge of several branches of work connected with commercial subjects, which have been transferred from general and other departments.

WIFE'S COMPLAINT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY HER HUSBAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Yesterday Mr. Norton appeared before the Second Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Mrs. Ford, who charged her husband, Mr. Ford of Madras, with having defamed her by writing a postcard containing defamatory matter to her in June last.

The petitioner, when examined, stated that they were happy after the marriage but often quarrelled and made it up. Since 1911 they ceased to live together. In 1913 she got a postcard in Bangalore.

The case was adjourned.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned, with effect frof 1st April last, a special allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem to Revenue and Financial Secretaries in the Punjab who have hitherto drawn the pay of their position in the graded list of the province.

INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

DINNER TO EDUCATION MEMBER.

A NOTABLE FUNCTION AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council gave a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Cecil this evening in honour of the new Vice-President of the Council, the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler. It was a brilliant function and was attended by almost all the members of Council and other leading gentlemen at Simla. It was presided over by the Hon. Sir Gangadhur Chitnavis and the Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi acted as Secretary.

Amongst those present were Mr. J. H. Abbott, Mr. Mir Asad Ali Khan, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Mr. S. G. Barua, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E., Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., Mr. Fazulbhoy Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, Abu Jafar of Pirpur, Raja Jai Chand Lambagraon, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Mr. E. E. Meugens, Nawab Saiyed Muhammed, Maharaja M. C. Nandi of Cossimbazar, Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, Rai Bahadur Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray, Sirdar Daljit Singh of Jullunder, Maharaj Kumar of Tikari, Raja Kushalpal Singh, Maharaja of Nashipur, Captain Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana, the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir William Vincent, Justice Promoda Charan Bannerjee, Sir Henry Burt, Sir Henry McMahon, Major General Birdwood, Mr. W. H. Wheeler, Mr. J. B. Brungate, Mr. J. F. Grumming, Mr. W. H. Michael, Mr. W. Maxwell, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Nand Kissar Lall, Mr. S. R. Das, Major Blakeway, Surgeon General Crofts, Mr. Jaf Lall, Mr. Mohan Lall, Mr. W. L. Dallas, Mr. E. J. Buck, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. E. M. Cook, Mr. F. A. Vincent, Mr. K. C. Roy, Col. Shah Beg Khan, Mr. U. N. Sen, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. B. N. Mitra, Mr. M. Shafi, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. Peer Buksh, Mr. Bhagab Ram, Sirdar Jogendra Singh and Sirdar Jawaher Singh.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis gave the loyal toast after which the Maharaja of Cossimbazar proposed the health of the guest of the evening. The toast was received with great enthusiasm.

MAHARAJA'S EULOGY.

The Maharajah of Cossimbazar in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening said:—

"Gentlemen, I have now to discharge a most pleasant duty. It devolves upon me to propose the health of our distinguished guest of this evening, the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council. He has just been called to this great office, and we are here to give him an earnest of our goodwill and our sincere co-operation. It is our hope that he will extend to the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council the same courtesy and consideration as his distinguished predecessor, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. As you are all aware, gentlemen, the career of our honoured guest has been a remarkably brilliant one; as Secretary to the United Provinces Government, and Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow he has left his mark on the provinces of Agra and Oudh and afterwards he presided with distinction over the Foreign Department of the Government of India. As the Minister of Education he is now the head of perhaps the most important Departments of the Government of India. This is no occasion to speak at any length on public affairs, but I may be permitted to refer briefly to a remarkable pamphlet that Sir Harcourt Butler wrote seven years ago referring to the desirability of social fusion between the two races in India. He wrote: "There is universal truth in the allegory of the figure in the mist upon the mountain side which first appeared to be a monster and on a nearer view a man, and when it was approached turned out to be a brother." Gentlemen, we are upon the mountain side, but let us hope that the mist has lifted and a brother will not be mistaken for a monster; on the contrary, to quote once more the eloquent and beautiful words of Sir Harcourt Butler: "We Englishmen and Indians, knit together by loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, shall be as brothers before the altar of the Empire's burden sharing its inestimable privileges and it may be adding something not yet seen or dreamt of to its world-wide and weather-beaten fame." Gentlemen, I call upon you to fill your glasses and to drink to the health and prosperity of our honoured guest this evening, Sir Harcourt Butler."

SIR HARCOURT'S REPLY.

After the toast was enthusiastically accepted, Sir Harcourt Butler replying said:—Maharajah Saheb, Sir Gungadhur Chitnaris, and gentlemen, I think you all most cordially and my kind hosts, the non-official Members of the Imperial Legislative Council for the honour they have done me, you Maharajah Saheb, for your kind words of welcome, and you, gentlemen, for the kind way in which you have received them. I gratefully accept your assurance of goodwill and co-operation and I fully reciprocate it. I hope that I blushed at the reference to my pamphlet, the one literary indiscretion of 23 years of respectable official life. I adhere to all that I have written as to the desirability of social fusion. It creates an atmosphere in which the best minds on both sides can combine with most effect for the good of India. There has been real progress in the last twenty years. Would our present social relations have been possible twenty years ago? The pace is not so fast as some of us could wish, but it is often the case that those move fastest who do not try to move too fast. And, after all, what are twenty years in the life of British rule in India? I should like to say that Lady Butler and I hope to see more of you next at Peterhof where you will be always welcome. I cannot claim the qualities which endeared my distinguished predecessor, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson to you, but I have this advantage over him socially, that I have a wife. In the course of my service I have had the good fortune to make many Indian friends in different parts of India. I can assure you that I enter on my high office with feelings of equal friendliness for all my colleagues, and I know that you will all support me in maintaining the dignity of the Council of whose record we are so justly proud. Gentlemen, I once more thank you from my heart."

DEATH OF COCHIN WORTHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, Sept. 16.

Capt. J. E. Winckler, retired Port Officer, died here suddenly yesterday afternoon. He had had a fall on the previous day but seemed to be in good health.

The funeral took place this morning in the old Dutch cemetry, and was largely attended. The remains were deposited in the family vault of Peter Winckler, the deceased's grandfather, who had died in 1842.

Capt. Winckler was Port Officer of Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, and lastly of Cochin from 1884 to 1893, when he retired. He was born and died at Cochin. He was 81 years of age and was the oldest Anglo-Indian resident in Cochin.

U. P COUNCIL.

RECORD NUMBER OF QUESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

At the sitting of the United Provinces Legislative Council at Naini Tal, yesterday, 194 questions were answered, which is said to constitute a record.

The reading of the answers took one hour, and half the questions related to the Cawnpore trouble.

The rest of the business was mainly formal.

MYSORE COUNCIL.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

Before the Mysore Legislative Council rose last evening the Compulsory Elementary Education Bill was passed into law.

During its debate Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty remarked that its provisions did not go far enough, that they were not sufficiently stringent, and that there were many loopholes by which parents could evade the education of their children.

Mr. Nunjundayya replied that not only the feelings of the people in such a large change but also the resources of the State had to be considered and caution was necessary in the early stages.

STATE-CONTROLLED ENDOWMENTS.

The Muzrai Bill, which is designed to bring religious and charitable endowments under State-control where these institutions are either mismanaged or have their funds misapplied, the existing law of Civil Procedure being insufficient, was passed after a certain amount of criticisms the measure being on the whole favourably welcomed outside. The criticisms on the draft bill were met by the explanation that it would not interfere with the existing rights of nomination of Muttadipadis or high priests, only the secular portion of the Muzrai institution relating to property being safeguarded.

The Senior Councillor who drafted the Bill was warmly complimented on the result of his labours.

LIBEL CHARGE REJECTED.

BANGALORE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

The District Magistrate has rejected the complainant of Mr. G. Jeremiah charging the Editor and the Printer of the "Madras Mail" with defamation, on the ground that no such case has been made out on the facts alleged.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

While a motor-car belonging to Mr. Rustam N. Vatchaghandy was proceeding along Hughes-road on Monday evening, the driver of the car attempted to avoid a victoria in front of him, which was not on its extreme left, and blew his horn. As the driver of the victoria took no notice of the motor-car, the driver of the latter, in order to prevent a collision, applied his brakes and in doing so collided with a lamp-post, which was uprooted. The car was slightly damaged.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

EMPEROR v. RAMCHANDRA DEBICHARAN.

The twelfth and last day's sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

Ramchandra Debicharan (35) who was committed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz on a charge of housebreaking by day, was placed before a common jury.

Mr. Barrow appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

It was stated that the complainant Shunkar Jeram, a mill-hand, residing at Kandewadi, went to his work on the morning of August 9 last. He had left his mother-in-law in charge of the room, but she also soon left and went to her work. When the latter returned home, she saw the door of her room broken and found the accused inside the room. She raised a cry and the accused was arrested and handed over to the police. Nothing was stolen from the room.

After the evidence for the prosecution was heard the jury found the accused guilty.

The accused who had several previous convictions, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

A CONCOCTED CASE.

SUPPORTED BY FALSE EVIDENCE.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

EMPEROR v. RAMA RAOJIN AND ANOTHER.

Rama Raoji (35) and Laxman Shravan (24) who were committed by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, on charges of rape and abetment of rape, were placed before a common jury.

Mr. H. S. Chatfield, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. K. Azad defended the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Umdabai (40) had to a chawl on Naoroji Hill to massage oil on one Govind Rama who was suffering from a pain in his leg. After finishing massaging on the night of 26th June, at 10 p.m. she was coming out of the room when she was dragged by the second accused to a vacant room where she was forced by the first accused. She raised a cry and when other people arrived there the first accused was seen coming out of the room, the second accused had jumped of a window, and the complainant was lying there nude and unconscious. The first prisoner was charged of the principal offence and the second accused was charged for aiding and abetting.

After evidence was gone through Mr. Chatfield said that he would not press the charge of rape, but asked the jury to convict the accused of assaulting a woman to outrage her modesty.

His Lordship in his summing up said that the case seemed to him to be one of clumsy concoction. If the witnesses were telling lies with regard to the serious offence of rape they must be telling lies with regard to the minor offence now pressed against the accused. The witnesses were not only contradictory of each other, but contradictory of their own evidence in the Magistrate's Court. They would have very little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the evidence was unsafe, unreliable and contradictory.

The jury found the accused not guilty of any offence.

His Lordship agreeing with the verdict acquitted the accused and said the case was a concocted one, was supported by false evidence.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., LD., v. THE INDIAN NATIONAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LD., AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Company, claiming against the defendant Company, the sum of Rs. 3,062, the portion of the price of a motor car sold to the defendant.

The plaintiff Company sold to the defendants a second class Humber car for Rs. 3,800. The delivery of the motor car was made on the 31st of March. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was agreed to be paid on delivery. The rest was to be paid by instalments. The defendants instead of paying Rs. 2,000 as agreed, on the date of delivery paid Rs. 500 only to the plaintiff. Another Rs. 500 were paid subsequently. The defendants had also given a security of two documents to the plaintiff. One document was a deposit receipt of Rs. 400 in the Pioneer Bank; another document was about Rs. 600 the price of the shares of the Bank that were allotted to him. The plaintiff had subsequently sold accessories worth Rs. 263 to the defendants.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff.

A representative of the defendant Company, appeared in person.

Mr. Jardine submitted that Rs. 1,000 only were paid up to now. The remaining sum of Rs. 2,800 and the sum of Rs. 263, the price of the accessories, were yet to be paid.

Sylvanus Gregoire, assistant manager of the French Motor Car Co., was called as a witness to prove the plaintiff's claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,062, with interest and costs.

A charge was also declared on the two documents to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Payne and Co.

DECREE AGAINST JEWELLERS BROKER.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

RAJABALI HYDERALI v. MUKUNDRAY HIRALAL.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a jeweller, to recover a sum of Rs. 5,043 from the defendant.

The facts are that the plaintiff is doing business in jewellery. He knew the defendant since two years. The defendant was his broker. In the month of December 1912, the defendant informed the plaintiff that one Bhaiya Saheb of Poona wanted to dispose of some of his jewels. Bhaiya Saheb was willing to sell them cheap. Ultimately the bargain was struck for Rs. 29,000. The plaintiff said that he would buy the jewels for that amount. The defendant sent a telegram to the plaintiff that the bargain was struck and that he (plaintiff) should send him Rs. 5,043, which was sent in confirmation of that telegram, the plaintiff sent a sum of Rs. 5,043 to the defendant at Poona. Receipt of that sum was acknowledged by the defendant. The plaintiff waited for some days; but did not receive any jewellery. On inquiry he found that the defendant had absconded. There were no traces of Bhaiya Saheb also. The plaintiff thought that it was a bogus transaction altogether.

Mr. R. S. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was called as a witness to prove his claim. He narrated the facts set forth above. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,043 with interest and costs.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia.

PRINCIPAL AND COMMISSION AGENT.

ALLEGED WAGERING TRANSACTION.

MANEKCHAND ONKARJI v. NARBADASHANKAR HURJIWAN.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

In this suit the plaintiff claims Rs. 5,650-5-0 with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the first defendant on behalf of himself and the second defendant.

The plaint states that, during 1908 to 1911, the firm of Tarachand Sitaram acted as the first defendant's Shroff's commission agents, and as such purchased and sold on the 1st defendant's behalf cotton, linseed and other commodities and made various payments in respect of the same.

Accounts were made up between the firm of Tarachand Sitaram and the 1st defendant on 3rd November, 1910, when the above-mentioned sum was found due by the latter to the former. Nothing in respect of the said debt has been paid.

Two of the members of the said firm, namely, Kanayalal Jainarayen and Kissonprasad Jainarayen, have been adjudged insolvents and the third partner is at Ramghad. The Official Assignee, in whom the estate and effects of the said two insolvents were vested, has assigned to the plaintiff his right, title and interest in the said claim of Tarachand Sitaram and Co. against the 1st defendant, from whom the plaintiff seeks to recover the amount.

The first defendant, whilst admitting that the firm of Tarachand Sitaram acted as his commission agents from 1908 to 1909, denies that he had any dealings with them from 1910 to 1911. He says that the said amount is not recoverable, as the transactions were by way of gaming and wagering. He denies that the accounts were made up as alleged, the particulars annexed to the plaint being vague and incorrect.

With reference to the assignment, the defendant contends that the second defendant, Govind Prasad Jainarayen, (the third partner in the firm of Tarachand Sitaram) not being an adjudged insolvent, the assignment relied upon by the plaintiff cannot effectually transfer to the plaintiff the claim of the said firm, if any, against the defendant. The said assignment was made one month after the filing of the suit. The defendant, therefore, contends that the suit is not maintainable. Further, the plaintiff not having obtained the Court's leave to sue as the assignee of the interests of the 2 partners of the firm and the second defendant, cannot maintain the suit without such leave. The claim is also barred by limitation.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Moos and the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Vacha & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Hiralal & Co.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT MIDNAPORE.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Cholera is raging in epidemic form at Midnapore. Recently there have been a number of fatal cases, forty deaths occurring in one day within a small area. Some educational institutions have been closed.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY AS GUESTS OF SIR BASIL SCOTT.

Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Willingdon, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and proceeded to the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, the Chief Justice's residence, Dadysett Hill, Cumballa Hill, to stay there as his guests until this afternoon, when they return to Poona.

Their Excellencies were attended by Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary, and Capt. Egerton, A.D.C., and travelled by the Poona passenger train, which steamed into Victoria Terminus punctually at 6-20 a.m. They were accomodated in the Governor's saloon, and a G. I. P. first class composite restaurant and sleeping car, with a four-wheeled first class carriage for the staff. These three vehicles forming the rear of the train were detached and shunted to an uncovered bay alongside No. 6 platform, in which more airy surroundings the party got ready to alight.

Those present to receive Their Excellencies were Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Mr. McTier, Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. M. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Griffiths. Mr. S. D. Robertson, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, oversaw the station arrangements which were carried out by Mr. Bornschin, Assistant Station Master. Four inspectors were in charge of the Railway Police, with Mr. Holman, Superintendent of the force at their head.

At about half past seven Lord Willingdon stepped on to the platform, followed shortly after by Lady Willingdon, and they shook hands with the gentlemen assembled to greet them. Her Excellency, who wore a dark mauve dress, looked remarkably fresh and radiant. After a few minutes' conversation, Lord Willingdon entered one of two luxurious cars sent by his host, who awaited him at home, and with Capt. Egerton, his nephew, beside him, was driven away. Lady Willingdon returned to the saloon and left the station at about 9-30 accompanied by Capt. Greig.

Their Excellencies will leave Bombay this afternoon by the Poona Mail, which starts at 2-45 p.m.

BHOPAL'S BEREAVEMENT.

GENERAL OHARDALLAH KHAN'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 16.

Telegraphic intellegence was received in Poona to-day, of the death at Bhopal, on Monday, of Begum Girgis Jehan, daughter of General Nawabzada Ohardallah Khan, the well-known sportsman who has done much to support the interests of the Western India Turf Club. Much sympathy will be extended to the General in his bereavement. He was to have been in Poona on Saturday for the race for the Governor's Cup, and to have stayed at H. H. the Aga Khans palace till the end of the Poona season, but of course all his engagements in Poona are now concelled.

The Begum Birjes Jehan was a mere girl of ten but she had a wide experience of Western culture, having travelled all over Great Britain and the Continent with Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal whose adopted child she was. To supplement the bereavement in the Bhopal Court it was only last year that the young Begum was formally betrothed at Bhopal to the young and handsome son of Bhopal's heir apparent Prince Nasurullo Khan amid great rejoicings. On that occasion the State entertained the British Resident at Bhopal and about sixty other British officials at all manner of festivities. The girl Begum died of appendicities at the Bhopal Palace after only a few days suffering. Captain Amir Ahmed of the Bhopal forces, who has been in Poona during the season, left immediately for Bhopal on receipt of the sad news.

BREACH ON JODHPORE-BIKANIR LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JODHPUR, Sept. 15.

The Traffic Manager, Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, writes:—Interruption of through communication between Chor and Pithoro still continues, but transhipment of passengers is being carried out. First and second class passengers are advised to travel by any other route as owing to transhipment delays they miss the usual connecting trains. At Hyderabad, floods appear to be abating since yesterday and there are now hopes of through communication being restored within three days, but further advice should be awaited.

A PILGRIM'S COMPLAINT.

BRASS PASSED FOR GOLD.

Syed Walli Malebdin, a recently arrived pilgrim, has complained to the police, that he was induced by a Pathan on Thursday last to purchase a piece of metal for Rs. 156, representing to him that it was gold. He subsequently had it tested when he was told that it was brass.

The police are in search of the Pathan.

CALCUTTA SENIOR RUGBY SEMI-FINALS.

WEST RIDINGS WIN BY A TRY.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The game between the West Ridings and Calcutta in the Semi-final of the Calcutta Senior Rugby Competition was of a most sensational nature in the opinion of the spectators who mustered strong round the Calcutta ground which, by the way, was very slushy owing to sharp showers of rain that fell throughout the day. It was the best game seen for a good many seasons past. The West Ridings won, but only by a solitary try and that at the very close of time, a minute from the whistle. The last seven minutes of the game were played in semi-darkness when the colours could hardly be distinguished.

Thomas, the Welsh international who cut such a prominent figure against the Liecesters, was hurt, but played with his injured foot and played magnificently. With Thomas sound and on a dry ground the tables would certainly have been turned. The two teams were perfectly well matched. The military excelled in tackling and in scrums, but the local team were certainly their superiors in passing, sprinting and in footwork. The passing among Thomas, Trueman, Cunningham and Scot Brown was at times as near perfect as could be seen, while Spencer proved a very safe back for the locals.

During the first half the play was slightly in favour of the visitors, but later on the opposite was the case. In fact Calcutta seemed to have got clear once across the line and they claimed a try which, however, was disallowed. At the close of the game Spencer committing a mistake, the Ridings pressed a try which, however, they failed to improve upon.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

PROPOSED BOMBAY-MADRAS MATCH.

A meeting of representatives of the colleges of the Bombay University, to consider a proposal to arrange a cricket match between the Madras and Bombay Universities, was held at the Elphinstone College on September 11, 1913. The following were present:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor; Principal Covernton, Prof. Anderson and Prof. Marrs, of the Elphinstone College; Dr. Scott and Prof. McKenzie of the Wilson College; the Rev. H. Sierp, S. J., and the Rev J. Devene, S. J. of St. Xavier's College; Major Carter of the Grant Medical College; Prof. Fox of the College of Engineering; Prof. Kale of the Fergusson College; Mr. Ajrekar of the Agricultural College; and Mr. R. K. Tarachand of the Government Law Class.

It was resolved that:—

The meeting was in favour of doing what was possible to arrange matters so that the proposal might be accepted and the match played.

An appeal be made to college gymkhanas for subscriptions, and to Fellows of the Senate, professors of colleges and prominent graduates, to guarantee the cost of this match, estimated not to exceed Rs. 1,000.

A committee of organisation be formed, consisting of Prof. Kale, Dr. Fox, and Mr. Ajrekar to represent Poona and Prof. Maclean, Father Devine, Mr. Mirza Ali Khan, Col. Street, and Prof. Marrs to represent Bombay. Col. Street to act as Chairman, and the representative of the Elphinstone College to be Secretary.

That the Organisation Committee should have power to appoint a selection committe and to include in it any graduate of the University whom they might think suitable.

That other questions be left to the Organisation Committee. This meeting suggests for consideration whether the match could not best be played in the first half of December.

That the proposal of the Madras Committee, with reference to eligibility to play, be accepted for this match, *viz.* that the university teams should consist of "such students attending a college affiliated to the University or are reading for a University degree. Intermediate and post-graduate students would be eligible."

SAM BROWNE'S CAVALRY.

FRONTIER CORPS TO CHANGE ITS NAME AND STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

It is rumoured, writes a correspondent, that the title of the 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry is to be changed to that of the Jacobabad Horse in token of their long retention at that station.

It is understood, however, that the regiment will be moved when the new cavalry lines building elsewhere are completed. The Quartermaster-General's department anticipates that this will be in 1915, but the department concerned in actual construction is not so sanguine.

ACCIDENT TO PRISON VAN.

Yesterday morning at about eleven, the prison van was being driven to the Sessions Court along Hornby-road, when the hood of a motor car, which was proceeding along Churchgate-street struck the horse of the van. The horse shied at this and became restive. It kicked about, breaking both the shafts of the van. The animal was brought under control with some difficulty, and Inspector Carter, who by that time had arrived on the spot, marched off the four prisoners that were in the van to the Sessions Court.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S ENTRIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

The following are entries and handicaps for the first day, Saturday 20th September, of the second meeting of the Poona Races:—

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES—1¼ MILE.

Beckmesser 9-13, Mayfowl 9-10, [illegible]rity 9-10, Gunboat 9-0, Kurnel Punt 8-8, Keerit 8-4, Coat of Arms Wayward and Wild 8-3, Dalhousie Valerius 7-12, Parkhill 7[illegible] Loaf 7-4, Refresher 7-2, Hi[illegible] Flying Fish 6-0.

If top weight accepting is [illegible] it will be raised to that [illegible] others in proportion.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE—[illegible] longs.

Satellite 9-12, Lithosian 9-10, Borambil 9-7, Madrina 9-4, Solution 9-2, Pretty Good Sort 9-0, Smirk 9-0, Canberra 8-7, Tartania 8-4, St. Gilgen 8-3, Flying Fish 8-2, The Cockatoo 7-12, Macann 7-11, Borgie 7-8, Lady Doublas 7-2, Lord Reay 7-1, Starborn 6-1, Impecunious 6-7, Miss Drake 6-7, Silver Memory 6-0.

If top weight accepting is under 9-12, it will be raised to that weight and others in proportion.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—R. C. and Distance.

Abdul Malik 9-12, Nakib 9-12, Tajilmulook 9-11, Thank You 9-9, Gold Fish II 9-7, Sir Visto 9-4, Sir Knight 9-2, Purity 9-0, Baloz 8-13, Regent 8-12, Money Gold 8-12, Dhaman 8-11, Beyrut 8-10, Gowhajmer 8-7, Thaboor 8-6, Valens 8-6, Lord Durham 8-6, Real Gold 8-5, Black Malik 8-4, Singer 8-1, Young Salanie 7-13, Mexico 7-10, Hadee 7-9, Trustee 7-9, Galiard 7-4, Sweden 7-3, Harry Johnson 6-13, Solar Star 6-12, British King 6-12, Young Hyderi 6-4, Haify 6-0, Nizam-ul-Mulk 6-0, Last Chance 6-0.

THE ARAB FLYING PLATE —6 Furlongs.

Mafush 10-5, Sunspot 10-2, Sparrow Hawk 9-11, France 9-7, Sweden 9-0, Kimberley 8-11, Golden Ducat 8-7, Mysore 8-6, Young Hyderi 8-1, Shaifelmuloow 8-1, Welcome 8-0, Iron Chest 7-11, Tenebreuse 7-9, Tulwar 7-9, Azur Jung 7-9, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-8, Nafa 7-2, Guy Fawkes 7-2, Good Gold 7-1, Salisbury 6-9, Maidania 6-9, Mushtesar 6-9, English Mail 6-8, Abdul Aziz 6-6, Berlin Girl 6-0, Beethoven 6-0.

If top weight accepting is under 9-12, it will be raised to that weight and others in proportion.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—1 Mile.

Abdul Malik 10-5, Baloz 9-6, Young Majub 9-0, Singer 8-11, Master Bill 8-4, Bravo 7-12, Zaki Pashi 7-11, Mexico 7-9, Minerva 7-7, Beynazeer 7-2, Solar Star 7-0, British King 7-0, Occident 6-0, Real 6-0, Best Chance 6-0.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE KHARAKAWASLA PLATE Division I.—6 Furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-12, Tachreet 9-6, Raspberry 9-4, Kimberley 9-3, Baldwin 9-3, Beynazeer 9-3, Bahlool 8-12, Zigomar 8-5, Lord Roseberry, 8-2, Tenebreuse 8-1, Dilkush 7-11, Abdul Aziz 6-12, Fado 6-10.

DIVISION II.

Authority 9-7, Aden 9-7, Rummey 9-6, Mahboob 9-5, President 9-5, Grey Ghost II 9-3, Longboat 9-3, Mathatbaig 9-2, Red Fish 9-0, Flying Machine 8-12, Sir Satu 8-12, Munsoor Beg 8-10, Jawan 8-9, Mushtarak 8-4, Lot 8-3, Tezab 8-2, Safi 8-0, Miss Nagashi 7-10, Grequa 7-4, Nasirabad 7-2.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 4 p.m. on Thursday, 18th September.

VICEROY'S APPROACHING TOUR.

BANGALORE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 16.

During the Viceroy's visit there is to be a general parade of troops of the Bangalore Brigade, at which His Excellency will present new colours to the 101st Grenadiers.

A large military camp is being formed on the maidan adjoining the Residency for the use of troops on duty during the visit.

The Cameron Highlanders who were to leave for Poona in November will not now move to their new station till after the Viceroy's visit.

TIBET ARMS CASE.

RULE BY HIGH COURT AGAINST CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Imam and Mr. Justice Chapman an application was made on behalf of one Nima, a Tibetan trader, who had been convicted by the second Presidency Magistrate of smuggling arms into Tibet and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

The petitioner submitted that he belonged to a very respectable firm which dealt in Tibetan goods and that he had been exporting pistols to his native country.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the sentence passed on the petitioner should not be revised.

DECCAN AGRICULTURE.

NEW CROPS AND IMPLEMENTS.

VARIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

PLEASANT MORNING'S OUTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 16.

[illegible]ing, the delegates to the Conference assembled at [illegible]tural College farm to wit[illegible]s of demonstrations in the [illegible]ovements of machinery for agricultural purposes as well as to see the results of experiments carried on at the College farm in growing a variety of crops.

The first thing which attracted the visitors' attention was a three inch centrafugal pump which lifted water from 35 to 40 feet at the rate of 185 gallons per minute. Further on they were shown healthy and vigorous growths of various foreign varieties of groundnuts and the varied types of cotton. Next the visitors were shown the method of preparing prickly pear for the purpose of cattle feeding and had an opportunity of noticing the condition of animals fed on this food. Various kinds of ploughs were seen at work. Still further on particulars as to prices, makers and agents being willingly furnished by the staff-Disc Harrow's seed drills, as well as various kinds of improved interculturing implements worked by manual and animal labour were also inspected. A walk round the various blocks comprising the chemical labouratory, physical laboratory, and agricultural museum afforded the visitors an interesting and instructive morning's outing. The demonstration of butter making from 100 lbs. of milk which yielded 8 lbs. of good butter as well as various methods of mango grafting formed a few of the many other demonstrations.

PAPERS SUBMITTED.

Mr. J. Montford, Collector of Poona, contributes a paper on a Fodder Co-operative Society (private) to be run by villagers themselves. He states it ryots agree to hand over surplus fodder to the society for sale storage and sale at favourable prices a society should be formed with a managing committee duly elected if not less than 5 persons who will arrange to.

(1) Store in the best manner possible good fodder rejecting bad or grubby fodder; (2) give receipts to ryots of amount of fodder received in weight; (3) keep a record with note of market price at time of deposit, watch the market, sell when prices have nearly reached the limit; and (4) pay money to the depositor after deducting an amount of pay at least 6 per cent. to any cash cultivator and to pay working expenses. He then gives suggestions as to best method of procedure to be adopted.

Mr. G. K. Kelkar, Deputy Director of Agricultive, in the Bombay Presidency in his paper dealt with the "Uses of improved implements in farming.

The following papers were also submitted:—

"Scope for the Extension of Broach Cotton in the Southern Division" by Mr. M. L. Kulkarni, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture; "Note on Agricultural Associations" by Mr. B. S. Kamat; the "Fungoid Diseases of Plants and the work done in the Bombay Presidency in connection with them" by Mr. S. L. Arjekar, Assistant Professor of Mycology in the Poona College; "Improvement of Cotton in the S. M. Country" by Mr. S. M. Shevade, Superintendent, Agricultural Station; "Work on Rice, (past and present)" by Mr. K. V. Joshi, Superintendent of Allibag Agricultural Station tendent of Allibag Agricultural Station; "Industries Subsidiary to Agriculture" by Mr. T. R. Kotwal, Sub-Judge, Haveli; "Village Agricultural Association and the Desirability of Their Increase" by Mr. Mahabhagwat; "Development of Co-operation in Agriculture" by Mr. V. H. Gonehalli; "Feeding of Prickly Pear and Cotton Hulls" by Mr. E. W. Hernt; "Successful Storage of Potatoes" by Mr. I. S. Swady; "Spraying of Plants" by Mr. H. N. Gole; and "Horticultural Possibilities of Western India" by Mr. G. B. Patvardhan, Acting Assistant Professor of Botany in the Poona College.

MILK SUPPLY IN INDIA.

DEFECTS AND REMEDIES IN WESTERN INDIA.

The following extracts are taken from Dr. Harold H. Mann's paper read yesterday:—

The supply of milk to Indian cities is known to be at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. Whether looked at from the point of view of the healthiness of the milk obtainable, or of the quality of the milk to be had, or of the quantity available, it is open to the most strenuous criticism. There is no control at present whatever in most cities,—except possibly the Presidency towns and one or two others. The Act for the Prevention of Adulteration (Act 11 of 1899) in Bombay is a dead letter. And as a result of these things, the condition must be recognised as unsatisfactory from every point of view. This would be inexcusable except for one fact which increases the dimculty of dealing with the problem. The cost of milk is already very high: anything which would increase the price, even though it made the supply a better one, would but increase the difficulty of getting it to those people of the poorer classes who are at present suffering most from the present conditions. At every point, in every proposed method of dealing with the matter, one is met by the dufficulty of controlling, of improving the supply without increasing the cost; for, and I repeat it, if a remedy involved a material increase in the cost it would be perhaps worse than the disease.

THE POONA TRADE.

To show exactly where we stand it would perhaps be best to give a description, obtained from data collected, much of it, specially for this paper, of the present supply of a city, namely Poona. It is typical of many other places. The difficulties which surround the problem here are those which are found elsewhere: and it is probable that a thorough appreciation of the present position may at once lead to a clearer understanding of the methods which are feasible to improve the situation. Poona City contains, according to the last census, a population of 1,17,256. Its population is a fairly representative one, save that perhaps the so-called higher classes are in slightly greater numbers than usual. There is a limited amount of manufacturing industry, but Poona cannot be called a factory town. It lies in a district which is dry, almost semi-arid, except where irrigation occurs, but both above and below the city there is a large area watered and irrigated by the Mutha Canal extending from eight to ten miles above the city to fifteen miles below. Irrigation from wells is frequent in the country round, and that this country is adapted to the production of fodder is seen by the train loads of *lucerne* which are sent to Bombay every day for feeding horses. The city like all others is partly supplied from milk animals kept in the city, and partly from milk brought in from outside. I will deal with the latter source of supply first, and am able to give figures obtained from an actual census of the amount brought on two days into the city boundaries. There are fifteen entrances to the town, and the milk is brought from no less than forty-seven villages.

RESTRICTED AREA OF SUPPLY.

The actual supply brought in, in one day amounted to 5,560 pounds, almost all of which was brought in by hand and, in a few cases, by bullock cart. The train was only used for the milk from three villages, and the amount brought only amounted to 120 pounds. For the remainder the milk came as follows:—

From villages three miles or less from the centre of Poona.—1,168 pounds or 21 per cent. of the total.

From villages from three to six miles from the centre of Poona.—2688 pounds or 48.3 per cent. of the total.

From villages from six to nine miles 2,688 pounds or 48.3 per cent. of the pounds or 28.5 per cent. of the total.

From villages over nine miles from the centre of Poona (by train).—120 pounds or 2.2 per cent. of the total.

It will be seen, therefore, from how restricted an area Poona City draws its milk supply. It is practically all brought in from the immediate neighbourhood, the railway is not used to any appreciable extent, and the means of bringing it are of the crudest.

PRICE AND QUALITY.

Bought at the entrances to the city, the price varies with the quality. The result of all my previous investigations would indicate that for such cows as occur in the Deccan, all genuine cows' milk contains at least 3½ per cent. of fat and 8½ per cent. of other solid matter ("Solids, not Fat"), while the corresponding figures for buffaloes' milk are 5 per cent. of fat and 9 per cent. of other solid matter. The figures are, in fact exceptionally low, and ninety per cent. of actual genuine samples will be far richer than these figures show. In determining the number of adulterated samples, I have allowed all samples to be genuine which, even on this basis, showed less than ten per cent. of water added. On this basis, out of fifty-one samples collected at the entrance to the city, only ten were genuine or less than twenty per cent., the remainder were adulterated with more than ten per cent. of water. The amount of adulteration varied with the price charged here.

INSANITARY SHEDS.

The sheds in which they were kept were distributed all over the city, and were mostly very small. Over eighty per cent. of these sheds had less than ten animals, and over fifty-five per cent. had less than five animals. They were situated in all sorts of positions, without any control. Nearly six per cent. were under a dwelling house: over six per cent. were either *in* a dwelling house or on the verandah of a dwelling house: over fifteen per cent. were attached to and continuous with a dwelling house, while sixty-three per cent. were in the compound of a dwelling house. Though the pavement of the milk sheds was good (being made of stone) in thirty-seven per cent. of cases, yet the remainder were very bad. No pavement whatever existed in over thirty-two per cent. of sheds, and in sixteen per cent. it was so bad that it might as well have not been present. So far as these two classes of sheds are concerned, they are abominably insanitary—the urine sinks into the ground and remains there. The sheds too, are over crowded. Allowing six feet as the necessary length for an animal to stand, the width allowed in the shed for each animal is only 3 1/3 feet in three per cent. of cases, less than 5 feet in fourteen per cent. of sheds, and less them 6½ feet in twenty-three per cent. further of the sheds.

ORGANISATION FOR SALE.

We have now to consider the organisation for the sale of milk. There is one regular milk market (Jogeshwari) where all outsiders who bring milk for general sale, are found, and where retailers congregate to purchase the supply. By the time it is exposed for sale here the milk has become dearer, and has also become more adulterated. We purchased only ten samples here, but they were obtained in several days, at prices varying from four to nine seers per rupee.

(1) One sample was bought at 4 seers per rupee and was genuine.

(2) Three samples were bought at 5 seers per rupee: two of these had water added, the average amount being sixteen per cent. of the original milk.

(3) Three samples were bought at 6 and 7 seers per rupee: all were adulterated, and on the average the milk as sold consisted at least to the extent of one-half of added water.

(4) Three samples were bought at 8 an 9 seers per rupee: all were adulterated, and on the average the milk as sold contained 135 parts of water for every 100 parts of original milk.

CHANCE OF ADULTERATION.

The chance of adulteration, therefore, and the quantity of water added varies almost exactly with the price,—and even at the wholesale milk bazaar in the city, if more than 4 seers (8 lbs.) of milk are obtained per rupee there is an almost absolute certainty that pure milk will not be obtained. When we come to the milk as retailed in the shops in Poona city, the state of things is still worse. Here, even if the very high price of 4 seers per rupee is paid there is no certainty of getting pure milk. Even at this price out of nine samples obtained only six could be passed as pure even with the exceedingly low standard we are setting up. Of the others 13 parts of water were added on the average for 100 parts of milk. If the price is lower, the adulteration becomes a certainty. At 6 to 7 seers per rupee, there is, on the average, 47 parts of added water for every 100 parts of milk; and at 8 seers per rupee, there is no less than 92 parts of added water for every 100 parts of milk.

It would seem evident that while adulteration is no more general than two years ago, yet it is more shameless, and the quantity of water added for milk of the same price is much more than it was previously. In other words, *pure* milk *is* rising in price very rapidly, and the probability of getting pure milk at any particular price is getting less.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

I may now summarise my conclusions with regard to the present condition of city milk supply of Indian cities, so far as they are illustrated by experiences in Poona, considered as a typical city.

(1) The milk supply is partly (to the extent of about one-fifth) brought from the outside of the city. This amount is drawn from the immediate neighbourhood and is almost all brought in by hand in small quantities.

(2) The remainder is produced inside the city—partly by animals kept in or in connection with houses, for private use only—and partly by animals kept for the most part in unsatisfactory and insanitary small sheds.

(3) Except for the animals kept for private use about ninety per cent. of the milk is produced from buffaloes.

(4) The milk as it enters the city from outside is already very largely adulterated with water, the adulteration varying with the price. No milk costing less than 4 seers per rupee can be expected to be pure.

(5) The milk as obtainable in the city itself is adulterated to a still greater extent. Again no milk bought at a lower price than 4 seers per rupee is likely to be pure, while it is practically certain that all milk costing 6 seers per rupee or less will be adulterated.

(6) The practice of adulteration is increasing in shamelessness, the amount of water added is greater and greater, as the price of pure milk tends to rise.

(7) The dirt in the milk is not so great as would be expected from the insanitary and dirty conditions under which the milk is produced.

A SANITARY PROBLEM.

Such being the conditions of the milk supply at present in Poona—and there is no reason to suppose that the conditions would be materially different in other big cities—the question at once arises as to what can be done to deal with the situation both as a piece of sanitary improvement, and as an agricultural problem. From a sanitary point of view what we want to do is to ensure:—

(1) That the cattle—cows or buffaloes—giving milk are healthy. Of this there is no control whatever at present.

(2) That they are kept under sanitary conditions. For the animals inside the city I have shown that this is not the case now, and there is every evidence that the conditions in the villages from which the milk comes are no better, except for the fact that there is plenty of fresh air.

(3) That the milk should be in good condition when delivered to the customers. The milk is delivered only once a day, and hence has to be kept without pasteurisation or other method of preserving, in a hot climate for many hours.

(4) That the milk should not be mixed with water or creamed before sale.

(5) That the arrangements for bringing to market should be such as to prevent the milk becoming dirty, or liable to be infected with objectionable materials.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

This represents only one side of the question. From an agricultural point of view we want to find out the most economical method of meeting the large demand for milk from our cities, and placing it at their disposal at the cheapest rate possible. Once more I would state that in my opinion the question of price is vital. Any attempt to impose sanitary measures which will result in a rise in price of pure milk will be a mistake, and the problem is to find a method of so economising in the production of milk, and in the method of its conveyance to market that it will be possible to impose restrictions in the interests of sanitation without raising the price.

The question of getting the largest amount of milk from animals kept is largely connected with suitable and regular feeding. Such feeding is very rarely done at present. There is hardly ever any arrangement for the regular growing of succulent fodder, and for its provision in the form of silage during the drier seasons of the year. Without this the best will never be obtained from the cattle kept—and the milk supply, if it is to be in the greatest quantity and best quality that the animals can produce, must be obtained from a situation where this regular feeding is possible, where growing and storage of succulent fodder can be made, and where the animals can utilise it best in the production of milk. If we look on the animals, as we ought to do, as simply milk-making machines,—the cost of the fodder for each pound of milk produced becomes the vital consideration in the economic success of milk production. At present I am convinced that the production is not economic,—because animals are used giving very little milk, and the feeding is not such as to lead to their giving the maximum amount of milk.

Again, the animals should be in cheap and natural surrounding away from the city. I would do everything to encourage the growth of country dairies or of the keeping of cattle, for milk supply to towns, in villages,—and everything to discourage the keeping of cattle for commercial milk production in the city, at least when a satisfactory supply from outside is arranged for. I think that the provision of Municipal sheds for milk cattle, and all such arrangements, while they may be necessary in certain cases at present to ensure sanitary milk at all, are essentially a move in the wrong direction. The object should be to get the cattle removed away from the city entirely, and transport the milk.

DAIRIES FOR CITIES.

There has been much talk in the last two or three years about the organisation of large dairy companies for the supply of cities. Such large dairies are likely to be successful if located suitably on cheap land with regular water supply,—with good railway (or road, if near enough) connection to the market,—and if good animals are kept. As an illustration of what can be done in this direction, I may note that the Military dairy in Kirkee can now and does now place milk in Bombay at a cost of two annas per seer. This is of course done because it is a large concern with well selected animals with excellent feeding arrangements, including the regular use of silage when green grass is not available, and with pasteurising and cooling arrangements to ensure that no milk goes bad. With the perfecting of pasteurising there is no need for such a dairy to be near the city supplied, provided there is a good railway connection; it can be located wherever say within a hundred miles, milk production will be the cheapest and most successful.

Part from the establishment of large dairies as just suggested the only method of ensuring a pure milk supply at a cheap rate, is the organisation of village production and transport. It always seems to me,—and it really is,—a great pity that such a large amount of labour should be employed in merely taking milk to market, which could be used in tending more animals and producing more and cheaper milk. The whole is a matter of gaining the confidence of the village cow keepers, and then their organisation. The winning of their confidence is a thing for which no rules can be land down, but it is an essential preliminary to the organization of the supply,—either by a middleman who buys it in the village, or better by a co-operative organisation of the milkmen themselves. I only know one such co-operative organisation in India at present,—at Benares,—and the account of this (which I owe to Mr. Ewbank Registrar of Co-operative Societies) illustrates its possibilities and also its difficulties.

A PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

MR. ARTHUR ON IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Towards the conclusion of the discussions on the various papers presented to the Agricultural Conference the Hon. Mr. Arthur, Commissioner of the Southern Division said:—

Sir Richard Lamb and gentlemen,—I think that the record of work done by the department in the last four years is one of which it may justly be proud. It is a record of good solid work and many-sided activity. If there is a department which exists preeminently for the people it is the Department of Agriculture. It may be a libel on the sister department, the Revenue Department to say that its main function is to say to the agriculturist, "I'll see that you pay your land revenue." At least, it is true to say of the Agricultural Department that its main function is to say to the agriculturist, "I'll do my best to give you the means to pay your land revenue." There are two main objects mentioned by Mr. Smart which the College in Poona ruinis. It trains men who wish to take a degree in agriculture or to go through the shorter one year course. It also serves as a centre for activity in connection with agricultural improvement and the dissemination of agricultural information. Mr. Smart went on the desire how this work was carried on. He referred to the publication of a magazine in Marathi and of a counterpart in Kanarese, and he mentioned the recent starting of a school in Poona for sons of patels and substantial cultivators. These methods are both excellent in their way and will no doubt advance the cause of industrious and scientific agriculture but it must be remembered (1) as regards the magazine, that only a small proportion of the agricultural population can read and write and (2) as regards the school which I consider an excellent move, that it can only serve a small number of agriculturists. The old motto, "Seeing is believing," has a double force with an illiterate population such as the Mahratta cultivator. When Mr. Smart and Mr. Knight kindly showed me over the College farm the other day and I saw the dry crop jowari standing 7 feet high and in perfect condition and the bajri too in excellent condition, my uppermost thought was, "If I could only transport at this moment every cultivator in the Deccan to stand where I am standing and see what can be done by the expenditure of a great deal of industry and a little money which will be manyfold repaid on dry crop land of no particular quality and to compare the crops on it with the dry crop jowari and bajri in adjacent fields, the Deccan population would become a population of agricutural enthusiasts We can't transport the whole agricultural population to the College farm but we can send selected and intelligent representatives of it to see what results are obtained there and by what methods and to carry back the news to their villages, and we can encourage agriculturists generally to go and see for themselves.

COLLEGE FARM OPEN TO RYOTS.

This brings me to a proposal for the consideration of the department, which is that for the six weeks during the rains when the dry crop results can be seen clearly, on one day very week, or two days if it can be managed, the College should be ready to receive any agriculturists who like to come and show them over the farm and that notice of this should be read out in every village and posted in every chavdi in the central division districts with say Bijapur. The best means of getting them would be a matter to be decided in consulation with Collectors It may be necessary in early days for the Local Boards to organize visits of representative agriculturists and pay for their journeys but my impression is that the information would spread rapidly and that the College Agricultural "At Homes" would not long want for voluntary visitors. The habits of the people have changed greatly of recent years and large numbers go long distances for labour, etc., This is no matter for experts. It is a matter of showing the cuitivator' look at this land. It is dry crop not irrigated as you would believe at first sight. Look at that land beyond our boundaries. The land is the same. Look at their crops and look at ours. They are obtained not by heavy expenditure, simply by good ploughing, constant weeding, and so much manure. Look at this iron plough. You can obtain it for so much. It requires half the number of bullocks your old wooden plough requires and then ploughs better. Your saving in cattle will pay for it in one year. The rest in clear profit. Much is done by agricultural exhibitions and demonstrations. I was present some years ago at an exhibition at Shirala, in Satara, where Mr. Keating's demonstrations of the wooden plough and the iron plough working side by side started a considerable demand for iron ploughs in the district. The exhibition however cannot show the results on dry crops of four years' careful cultivation. This is what I want to bring home as rapidly as possible to the mass of the people who must for generations to come depend mainly on dry crop farming for their livelihood and this can only be done by the visits of large numbers of agriculturists to a Government farm. I have suggested agricultural visitors being received once or twice a week for a short season only as a minimum proposal. I would prefer that it should be every day throughout the year. I quite understand the difficulty which this would present to the hard-worked College staff, and I would suggest that a selected graduate who must be himself an enthusiast should be appointed at the College farm for this sole purpose.

CHEMICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBIT.

The demonstrations, and exhibits on view at the Poona Agricultural College Buildings included the following:—Chemical Laboratory.—Adulteration in flour, under microscope; Adulteration in butter; Stickiness of soil by flocculation; Bombay minerals collected by students; Rocks of the Bombay presidency collected by students; Typical specimens of minerals and rocks; Distillation of betel leaves for the essential oil; Exhibition of betel leaves and essential oil from pan.

Physical Laboratory.—Capillary Phenomena with tubes and plates to illustrate the capillary action in soils; Efficiency of different combinations of pulleys for raising weights; Efficiency of wheel and axle for raising weights; Determining the atmospheric humidity; Finding the volume of fruits; Determining the frictional resistance in the case of a model plough; Water Finder; Specific gravity of seeds.

Chemical Laboratory.—Milk analysis.—(a) determination of fat; (b) determination of dirt; Separation of sugar and molasses by centrifugal power; Sugar analysis.—(a) Fehling's method; (b) Polarimeter; Determination of colour with tintometer; Machines for sampling; Analysis of soil.—(a) determination of organic matter; (b) determination of salts in soils; Determination of capillarity in soils; Analysis of water for drinking:—Test with potassium permanganate; Determination of albuminoid ammonia in water; Determination of admixture in oil cakes with microscope; Exhibition of Bombay drugs; Oils and oil seeds from Bombay; Analysis of oil seeds by extraction of oil; Determination of the value of manure by the determination of nitrogen.

Agricultral Museum.—Rocks from the Bombay Presidency; Chief minerals composing the above rocks; Soils from various parts of the Bombay Presidency; Manures available in this Province; Crops suitable for green manuring; Samples of crops grown in Bombay.

(a) Jowar, (b) Bajri, (c) Maize, (d) Wheat, (e) Rice, (f) Millets, (g) Pulses, (h) Oil seeds, (i) Fibres, (j) Garden Crops and Vegetables. Dairy appliances and dairy operations.

Herbarium.—Mounted specimens of Bombay rices; The preparation of mounted specimens of plants.

Botanical Laboratory.—The Mango—its varieties, propagation, disease etc.; The preparation of microscopic slides showing the internal structure of plants; A contrast in plant structure-Plants of the Desert and Water Plants.

Laboratory of Plant Diseases.—Specimens of diseases:—(a) Rusts of cereals; (b) Smuts of cereals; (c) Red rot of sugarcane; (d) Grape vine mildew; (e) Ring disease of potato; (f) Rhizoctonia disease of potato; Prevention of disease:—Apparatus for spraying against mildew; Bordeaux mixture.

Zoological Laboratory.—Wild silk moths of India, six framed pictures; Moths of one of the above wild silk moths (*Anthera mylitta*) with eggs and cocoon; Eri silk moth (*Attacus ricini*) in all stages; Mulberry silk moth, in all stages; Spinning of eri silk; Lace, grown near Poona by Mr. T. R. Kotwal; Various wood-boring insects; Various agricultural pests.

AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The demonstrations at the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens continued the same evening from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. when methods of budding and grafting, the spraying of the grape vine, the pruning of the grape vine, citrus plants on various stocks, model plantations of orange and pomegranate, plots of wild grasses under test for their fodder value, were demonstrated.

This ended the programme for to-day, and to-morrow the Conference will meet at the Manjiri Farm, 8 miles away from Poona, where the field demonstration of the implements suitable for sugar-cane land will be in progress from eight o'clock.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Major Loch, R.E., Brigade-Major Dehra Dun, is transfered as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Bannu Brigade, and Major Walker, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Brigade-Major Dhera Dun.

Brigade-Captain Norman, 5th Cavalry, will succeed Captain Bayley as Adjutant of the Surma Valley Light Horse in December next.

On arrival in India for a tour of duty, Lieutenant Hounsell, R.E., is posted to the Military Works in the Lahore Division.

Captain C. James, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders' is appointed adjutant of the 10th Battalion Liverpool Regiment Territorial Force.

Approval has been given for the appointment of Colonel W. E. O'Leary, Half-Pay List, as Assistant-General at Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant W. E. P. Butler, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant G. B. Stallard, Royal Field Artillery, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Major R. E. Tyler, No. 64 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Home establishment.

RANGOON PORT TRUST LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15.

The total tenders received for the Rangoon Port Trust loan of 35 lakhs at four per cent, amount to nearly forty-three lakhs. Tenders over 98 per cent are receiving the amount of tenders in full. Those at 98 and under, 84.36 per cent. The amount of successful tenders was 98-8-2.

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140-PAGE LETTER.

JILTED GIRL AWARDED DAMAGES.

STORY OF CANON'S SON AND BURMESE WOMAN.

A thousand love-letters, one of them comprising 140 pages, and on which the recipient had to pay 1s. 8d. in excess postage, figured in an extraordinary breach of promise action heard on August 27 in the London Sheriff's Court, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The plaintiff, Miss Ethel Maud Bellord, of Deanery-road, Forest Gate, was awarded £100 damages against Lawrence Anson Firth, described as a master mariner at Rangoon, and the son of a canon in the Church of England.

The defendant had entered no appearance to the action, which was heard by Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchill and a jury.

Mr. Abinger, for the plaintiff, described the case as a remarkable and extraordinarily cruel one. He thought the jury would agree that the defendant had been guilty of most disgraceful conduct. He was the son of a minor canon of the Church, who was living at Durham.

The plaintiff was the daughter of a man of independant means, and made the acquaintance of the defendant when she was twelve years of age and he was twenty-two. The friendship ripened until, when the young lady was eighteen, the defendant furnished what had been the known intention since her infanthood, and proposed marriage to her.

She accepted him, and received an invitation to visit his parents, and went to Durham, where she was received by the family as a future daughter-in-law, the visit extending to some seven weeks.

In the following year, 1908, the defendant received an appointment as commander of a tug under the Board of Trustees at Rangoon, in Burma at £250 a year. He wrote the most passionate letters to the young lady.

140-PAGE LOVE-LETTER.

"If I were to read one or two of them in full," said counsel, 'the jury would be kept here all day. One of the letters contains no fewer than 140 pages. Unfortunately, the young lady had to pay 1s. 8d. surplus postage before she could receive it (Laughter). There is a multitude of hieroglyphics in the shape of crosses with which nearly every page is interlaced, so that it would appear that this young man of nearly thirty was very hot in his affection for the young lady, who has received 1,000 letters from him."

Proceeding, counsel read extracts from several letters. One opened with the words, "My own precious darling," and contained the following passages:—

Do you remember, darling, how I wheeled you round the garden? The marks of the wheels are still there.

That last kiss at Durham station seems such a long, long time ago..... My own darling, I think it is so sweet of you to keep that ring on your dear finger. Weren't those lovely evenings we had together? I wonder if you remember how many hundreds of times we kissed each other. If we had as many shillings we should be well off. . . . Your kisses are what I crave for more than anything else on earth. They are more precious than the best jewels.

SIGNED "LALLIE."

The letters were all signed "Lallie." One written in December, 1910, contained the words:—

My own sweetheart, I love you just the same as ever. You are the only woman in this world I shall ever love. I am sending you a little snapshot. This life out here you have no idea of. It is like being in the hot place itself.

The defendant also sent the following statement dated July 24, 1910:—

I, Lawrence Anson Firth, do hereby take my solemn oath and give my word of honour that I will take to be my wedded wife Ethel Maud Bellord, whenever she so wills it, this being my one sole ambition in life, and the one wish that I live for.

Between December, 1910, and February, 1912, there were no letters, said counsel, and then the defendant wrote saying he did not know that his not having written would have affected the young lady so much. Life was so different out there, he wrote, and added that he had "a cross to bear." He had been "tempted and had fallen."

Acting under advice, the plaintiff instituted inquiries at Rangoon, and received information that the defendant was living with a Burmese woman in Rangoon, and had a family of three children.

PLAINTIFF'S DISTRESS.

The plaintiff, an attractive young lady of twenty-three, neatly dressed in black, relieved with white lace, when she entered the witness-box was overcome with emotion, and was unable to proceed with her evidence for several minutes.

In bearing out counsel's statement, she stated that the defendant's father was formerly a minor canon of Durham and Ely Cathedrals, and was now rector and vicar of Dalton-le-Dale. When the defendant left for Rangoon in 1908 it was arranged that they should be married when he came back in 1911.

As soon as he left she began to get her trousseau together, and she had spent £34 in purchasing various things. When she received the information as to his relations with the Burmese woman, she became very ill, and was ordered away to recuperate. She was still receiving medical attention.

The jury, as stated, awarded £100 damages.

JAPAN AMONG NATIONS.

ITS CONSERVATISM.

This, says Sain Nihal Singh in the "London Quarterly Review," is indirectly indicated by the treaties which Japan has been able to secure from the Powers, and the manner in which the Nipponese diplomats, financiers, commercialists, students, and immigrants have been treated in foreign lands. When compared with Western countries, Nippon can give a good account of herself. In fifty years she has succeeded in actually outstripping all but four or five of the European nations in many respects, and is not far behind the most progressive amongst them.

The most remarkable thing in connection with the record of Japan's achievement is that it has been accomplished in the face of much unthinking conservatism and with limited resources. In 1867-68, the first year of the Meiji era, the revenue was only 33,000,000 yen. With the development of agriculture, industries, mines, forests, and other national assets, this income has gradually increased, until in 1909-10 the ordinary revenue stood at 483,241,169 yen. But even with such an amount Japan would not have been able to achieve one tithe of what it has done but for the most rigid economy in administration, sagacious finance, and recourse to foreign loans. The point to be noted is that the new *regime* started with a debased coinage of little real worth, valueless paper money of some 1,600 kinds, and that it had to pay nine per cent. interest on its first London bonds; and that gradually its financiers have adopted the gold standard, improved the coinage, organised banks, State-aided and otherwise, and so metamorphosed the monetary system that the foreign rate of interest has been cut in half.

It would be wrong to disguise the fact that her militant policy has often been pressing very hard upon her finances and making taxation heavy, almost to the back-breaking point; but enough indications have been given of late to warrant the belief that with the wiser Nipponese statesmen alive to the gravity of the situation, and strong opinions on the subject originating with the populace and voiced by its representatives in the Diet, recklessness in this respect will be checked in the near future.

PACIFICATION OF FORMOSA

Formosa is an island of which little is known to the outside world. Shinji Ishii, in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," gives an account of what the Japanese are doing to open out and pacify the country. North Formosa is occupied by the Tayal head-hunters, who still maintain a fierce resistance against the Japanese. This tribe are trained as warriors from their youth up, and use poisoned arrows and such guns as they can get.

The Japanese have made seven difficult campaigns against them since 1910. However, the country is gradually being pacified. The writer says:—

When these wild men recognise the futility of further resistance—especially if our force occupies an important position, which might greatly arrest their movements—the chief, or one of the village elders, will come out to the fighting line, and by waving a flag, as a sign of truce, or shouting in a loud voice, he will demand an interview with the authorities. We call this act on the part of the savages a "surrender," but they rather seem to consider it as peacemaking on an equal footing.

The chief is usually a good diplomat, and an eloquent speaker. As soon as he enters upon the negotiation he tries, by using every tactful means within his ability, to secure the best advantage for the interest of villages under his command, and at the same time to carry out his exorbitant demands. A series of interviews and negotiations is thus required before terms can be concluded.

Though about 4,000 natives have settled down under Japanese rule, there are about 30,000 still wild and unconquered.

HOW JAPAN WILL WIN.

Dr. J. Ingram Bryan writes without mincing his words, and we quote the following from his article in "The Japan Magazine":—

It is now coming to be understood by the nations of the world, and no less by Japan herself, that racial rivalry is going to be the crucial international problem of the future, if it is not already well to the fore and demanding solution. The prospects at present are that the contest is to be one between the East and the West, between the so-called yellow races and the white; and there is an equal certainty that Japan will be the leader of the hosts of the East.

Japan's best hope for the future lies in the fact that as yet she has not contracted the decimating western disease of artificial sterility; and so long as Japan remains thus free, she is sure to win. Owing to the pestilence and famine of past ages, Japan did not increase in population to any great extent. But since her adoption of modern methods of fighting disease, she has not only recovered, but is fast outstripping her teachers, and to-day she has by birth alone a population increasing at the rate of over half a million a year. There is an old Japanese legend which says that once the god Izanami became angry at the goddess Izanagi and threatened that the population should die off at the rate of a thousand a day; but the goddess replied that she would increase the birthrate to fifteen hundred a day. Hence the Japanese conclude that the excess of births over deaths will be always at least five hundred a day.

Japan's present territory is insufficient to accommodate her enormously increasing population. There is plenty of room in the world for all, if the inhabitants of the earth are humane enough to live and let live. But if greedy nations are going to give way to selfishness and race prejudice, and hold lands which they will neither use themselves nor let others use, then there is going to be trouble.

POLO IN POONA.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

THE POONA HORSE TEAM.

Winners of the Poona Open Tournament: Captains Raymond, Alderson, Hilderbrand and Lucas

ROCKEFELLER AND THE DEAF.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on August 26 as follows:—

Pathetic despatches are printed here to-day describing Mr. Rockefeller in tears as he addressed 200 members of the National Association of Deaf Mutes, who attended the Euclid-avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio, of which the world's richest man is an active member. It was the Sunday morning service, and expectation among the deaf mutes was very keen. Mr. Rockefeller spoke slowly, pausing between the sentences while he wiped away the traces of his deep emotion. His address was translated to the deaf by Mrs. Elmer Bates, the official interpreter of the convention. "My heart is greatly touched by looking upon your faces," Mr. Rockefeller said. "You are infinitely more blessed than many other people. Your sign language is beautiful, and I wish I knew it. God bless you all."

After the service Mr. Rockefeller was introduced to many of the deaf. He shook hands with all, and to each he said: "This is a pleasure, a privilege to me, which I shall long remember." The phrase was translated to each unfortunate, and all left Mr. Rockefeller's presence with happy smiles on their faces. So impressed was the Standard Oil King by sign singing of "Nearer, my God to Thee" that he asked that the deaf should repeat it, which they did.

Asked after the service if he would learn the deaf and dumb alphabet, Mr. Rockefeller looked almost pained. "The subject is too serious for light words," he said. "The sign language is beautiful." On arriving at his home after the service Mr. Rockefeller expressed again his admiration of the strange "singing" he had seen. "It was wonderful, beautiful," he said.

DEATH OF GREAT GENERAL.

BLOWING UP OF A PROPHET'S TOMB.

Five times wounded in five of his many engagements in the Franco-German War, in China, and in North Africa, General de Negrier, one of the most popular soldiers in France, says the "Daily Mail," has died at Spitzbergen at the age of seventy-four while on a summer cruise.

It was he who suppressed with a stern hand in 1881 the insurrection in South Algeria. To destroy the prophet's tomb, which had been the centre of the revolt, he had it undermined with dynamite and connected electrically with his camp at a distance. When all was ready General de Negrier pressed the button while he was taking coffee with his officers and blew up the shrine. A number of natives perished in the ruins.

During forced marches when he was a colonel he refused to ride but would walk at the rear of his regiment with a knife, ready to cut the badges of rank from the sleeves of any non-commissioned officer who fell behind.

THE LATEST ROYAL MIDDIE.

Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of England, second son of H. I. M. the King-Emperor, who has just been promoted to the rank of Midshipman in the Royal Navy and appointed to H. M. S. Hindustan This photograph was taken by Mr Ernest Brooks, the Court Photographer, immediately after the appointment of His Royal Highness

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THOSE WHO CAM TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

am going to have a serious foods, their contamination, r extra care out here, and precautions wise to take, has been suggested to ze of a china sardine dish. s an odd thing to be the cause of opening up such a wide field for consideration, and a somewhat unlikely. But it all came about in this way. One of the few treasured relics of the charming breakfast-service I had as a bride out here, is a dainty china sardine dish which happened to be standing out on the dispense table as I was showing a friend some of my own patent housekeeping "gyms" the other day, and she said "What a *very* small sardine dish." of course I took up the cudgels of defence for my cherished dish at once and asked why she said it was small? "But it *is* small" said she, "you could not get a tin of sardines into that," to which I replied, "Why of course you can," and opening the lid showed her the larger part of a newly opened tin of sardines. "But," said she "they are taken out of the tin, I like a dish large enough to take the tin and all." It was my turn to express astonishment, and to ask if she really meant what she said, and when I found out that this was her usual habit, to leave the fish opened in its tin, and simply enclose tin and all in the sardine dish, I felt absolutely obligated to explain to her the very grave risks she and others were running by such a procedure. Then, after she had departed with, I hope, more wholesome views about the care of food stuffs it struck me that if she, a girl who really knew a good deal about domestic hygiene, could have realised so little the danger of leaving fish, above everything, opened in its tin, what a number of housewives there must be who may be equally ignorant, and that if I had a little chat about such matters I might indirectly be saving considerable illness to some one, if not loss of life. In a hot country, too much regard in the care of food stuffs can hardly be taken, owing to climatic conditions, where with all the care in the world, sometimes things go wrong, and tinned meat or fish require extra care.

BUY THE BEST BRANDS.

None but the best brands should be bought, and the tin should be examined to see that it is slightly concave each side, which shows that at least the tin has no air in it. The foods are put into the tins, then cooked, generally by steam, and while steaming hot, hermetically sealed down. What little air there might be in the tin is very hot, as it cools it contracts and in so doing draws the top and bottom of the tin in slightly, this then shows that there is no other air in the tin than that shut into it in the form of vapour sterilized by great heat, and in consequence, perfectly innocuous so long as it does not come in contact with the outer air, through leakage, in which case the tins will slightly bulge instead of being concave. Now I daresay many of you know all this as well as I do, but for the sake of the few who may not, and to whom the knowledge may be of great use, be patient with my dissertation. Having seen then that the tin looks outwardly as it should, as soon as it is opened have the contents turned out at once into a china or enamel vessel, preferably the former. It is as soon as the air comes in contact with the food and the tin that certain processes are set up, causing results which are likely to be most unwholesome to humans, and may be absolutely poisonous to some. For it is rather an alarming feature about ptomaine poisoning that a number of people may eat of the same food, which may be nearly all right, but one unfortunate may just happen on the little morsel that isn't, with disastrous results to himself. It by no means follows that because a number of people eat a certain dish and only one of them is ill afterwards, that it was not that dish which was at fault. All these deleterious processes are so much more rapid and severe in hot countries, than in temperate ones, so that it is not wise to delay a moment before emptying the tin. Then you should carefully examine the meat or fish to see that there are no suspicious dark or discoloured pieces, if there are do not risk it, throw the whole away. Even with the best brands there may be something gone wrong for once, but you are likely to run less risk of harm by buying the foods of world famed manufacturers, for which you will have to pay a little more. Meat and fish, are of course the most dangerous, but even jams, jellies and fruits should be removed at once. The acids acting on the tin spoil the taste of the contents, and cannot be good to the consumers. It is odd how difficult at first it is to train your domestics in this though, and where meaty things are concerned, I generally try to see that it is done, or ask at once if it has been done. I find explaining, simply, the reason of things helps; a native likes to be "samjaod," he takes it as a recognition of his superior intelligence, I think. A man told me once that he had a small tin of "Ideal" milk brought to his office for his tea twice a week, and that when a tin was opened it lasted him three days; of course I pricked up my ears at once at such treason, and asked him if he left it in the tin and where? He did leave it in the tin, which was stood in a dish of water in the office. "Was the water changed each day, and was the tin covered up," I asked; of course, neither was done, and his office happening to be in rather a smelly side street I wondered how he had not had a bad illness. I seized the opportunity to point a moral as gently as I could, and the dear man promised me that he would turn the milk out into a little jug and keep it covered over, but I question if he did. I am sure cases of typhoid and allied enteric diseases in young men might, more often than not, be traced to the contamination of food like the instance I have given. I have a perfect horror of flies; in Bombay city, mercifully we are wonderfully free from the horrible pests, far more than in England, the last time we were at Home. No food or drink should be left uncovered for them to settle on; how do you know that they have not come direct from settling on some poor diseased creature, or unspeakable filth. Use fly papers if you have flies about, but whether or no keep everything covered, meat and all. I think I have already recounted how I have seen the meat brought for former neighbours by their cook in the morning, hung against the wire screening to the windows, and the crows coming and pecking at it from the outside, let alone the flies and germs settling on it. I believe it was a "chummery," but I often wondered if any of the poor men ever had trouble with their interiors after eating some of the horrors I saw prepared for them sometimes by the cook, and more especially by his "mate."

COOLIES AND THEIR PAY.

I wish someone could tell me how it is that the coolie who sits about in the street waiting for a call from one of the houses hard by to do the many odd jobs which require the services of a coolie, demands such preposterous payment. Time was, not so long ago, when I could get a coolie to work for five or six hours for annas 8; now they will demand with some insolence a rupee for two or three. They are not scoring by it, for many ladies like myself, avoid having a coolie at all if they can help it, and if they do, get one or more from another part of the town. The gentlemen who consider my street their especial preserve, asked me a rupee each, yesterday, for work that could not have possibly taken them more than two hours; I was so angry that I told them to go at once, and then offered my Hamal and coolie annas 8 each if *they* cared to do the work, if not I would send for coolies from the other side of the Fort. My men were only too pleased to do it to earn a little extra, though even if paying them I did not think it fair to force them to do work which was not really in their contract, so to speak. I was pleased to learn this morning that after I had gone out the said two gentlemen came and said they would do it for annas 10 a piece, to be told that the mem-sahib had made other arrangements. I see these men sitting for days earning nothing, and you'd think they would be only too glad to earn good pay for a short spell of work sometimes; how do they live, and why are they so independent that they can be so impudent in their demands, I should like to know?

REMO VING STAINS.

I have been asked to give recipes for removing the stains made by tea and fruits from delicate doyleys and table linen and hasten to give one which I proved to be most successful. I had some beautiful, fine, crochet doyleys made to fit some large circular brass and silver trays I have, to use on them when I have teaparties. To my disgust, I found several so badly stained that I could not possibly use them, but just then my goodman became very ill, and when better, was ordered away for some months, and nothing was done to my doyleys. On my return I found that the stains had deepened to a dark, chocolate brown and I thought they were done for. In some little publication I saw glycerine recommended for such stains, which would be removed on one application if set in the sun. I determined to try it for my doyleys, only it took a good week and many applications before these deep stains were got rid of; but in the end there was no trace of them and the fabric was not in the least injured. With all strong acid preparations there is always the risk of damage to the fabric. I have tried the same remedy for all sorts of stains on all sorts of fabrics with the same result, only you need patience. Some fade quite quickly while others will take days before they go. Some one told me the other day that an absolutely efficacious and much quicker method is to get some one to hold the article firmly stretched, well damp it and then hold a lighted sulphur (tandstickor) match underneath the stain about an inch away so that the sulphur fumes heat the stain, which will disappear like magic. This I have not tried and though it sounds quite sensible, I think I prefer my own safer, if longer, remedy. Someone has asked too, how to stain a fabric "Paris" shade. I must confess that I tried all sorts of ways to tint laces and net this pretty shade and never succeeded, till I saw somewhere that by adding a little ordinary ink to the tea or coffee solution you would get the right shade. At once did I try it and was jubilant when the net dried to find that it was really the pretty "Paris" shade I had tried to get so many, many times.

The sun is wonderful for removing stains and over-tinting. Sometimes when tinting lace etc., it is difficult to know, without practice, how dark it should be while wet, for it dries rather lighter, and once when tinting an all-net blouse I found I had made it much too dark. I dipped it in soapsuds and laid it in the full glare of the sun for two days, when it became much lighter, and the pretty soft shade that I wanted; but to achieve success you must keep the thing to be bleached constantly wet.

MR. HAWKER LIONISED.

AMUSING ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE AUTOGRAPH HUNTER'S.

The work of dismantling the wrecked Sopwith waterplane at Lough Shinny was begun an August 28, in the presence of several hundred people, including Mr. Perrin, Secretary of the Royal Aero Club, and Mr. J. G. Percy and Mr. May, of the Green Engine Company, says the "Westminister Gazette."

At a quarter to one o'clock Mr. Hawker, accompanied by Mr. Green, arrived, and there was a scene of great enthusiasm. A number of those present seized the airman and carried him round the harbour amidst great cheering. There were persistent demands for a speech, and Mr. Hawker promised that he would make a speech as soon as he was let down, but having got down he ran away.

Subsequently Mr. Hawker was surrounded by a number of photographers, and about fifty ladies assembled, all of whom wanted his autograph. After much pressure he agreed to sign a number of autograph books. Seeing, however, that those possessing autograph books were followed by a crowd of others with fly-leaves, notebooks, and other pieces of paper, all demanding his signature, he ran knee-deep into the sea, hoping thus to avoid his admirers. The women, however, followed him out and remained knee-deep in the water with him. Seeing that his plan was a failure, he came back and remained for about half an hour signing his name.

Subsequently he was obliged to go abroad Mr. Smith's motor-boat, but immediately he did so the boat was surrounded by more autograph-seekers, and Mr. Hawker continued signing his name for about a quarter of an hour, after which he disappeared into the cabin.

Mr. Hawker afterwards stated that the engine of his waterplane was practically none the worse as a result of the accident or of its night in the water, except that the radiator, which is a very expensive article, had been removed during the night. He asserted that he had seen the radiator on the machine when leaving the previous night. The Coastguards maintained that it could not have disappeared, but Mr. Hawker pointed to evidence showing that the radiator had been cut. Asked about his future intentions, Mr. Hawker said that he was in no wise discouraged by Wednesday's unfortunate mishap, and that he had made up his mind to compete next month, using the same engine, for the Michelin Cup, which he won last year.

BEGGARS' HONESTY.

A certain Liverpool solicitor, much to his surprise (says the "Liverpool Post") has received by post the following letter, without address and name of sender:—

I owe you one guinea. I can pay you but a little at a time, as I am poor. Unless you will take a picture in lieu of my account, I will send you a shilling or more a week until I pay you. I enclose stamps for one shilling, as I wish to be free of the debt. I have been very ill.

The solicitor in question, who cannot locate the sender among many cases of indebtedness by hard-pressed people which a naturally sympathetic disposition has allowed him to forget, comments on the fact that there is more punctilious honesty in the world than is generally believed.

Not long ago, for example, another Liverpool gentleman importuned by a beggar gave him 2s.

"I will return it to you," said the poor wretch, "if you will give me your address." This was tendered, and the matter was entirely forgotten, until some months later he received 2s. 6d. through a London post office. "Thank you very much for your loan," said the unknown sender. "The extra 6d. is for a drink for your kindness."

"LLOYD'S LIST."

ROMANCE OF A LONDON NEWSPAPER.

The announcement that "Lloyd's List" is to have a separate existence as a daily newspaper next year is of interest from the fact that, with the exception of the "London Gazette," it is the oldest paper in London, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

It was started by the City coffee-house keeper, Edward Lloyd, who gave his name to the great corporation of underwriters. Lloyd kept a coffee-house in Tower-street, but about 1692 he removed to Lombard-street. To his house were attracted the merchants and those engaged in shipbroking, and in the course of time they made it their usual meeting place.

Lloyd, it would appear, was a man of business and enterprise, and he conceived the idea of issuing a paper devoted to shipping and commerce. The first number appeared in September, 1696, and was called "Lloyd's News." It was, a very modest production, consisting of a single sheet printed on both sides, the letterpress measuring only 10½in. by 5½in. There was no regular day of publication, its appearance being regulated evidently by the supply of news; but this news would seem to have been forthcoming in abundance at times, for there were weeks when as many as three numbers were issued from the press.

WHY "LLOYD'S NEWS" CEASED.

But the paper had a brief career, and with the seventy-sixth number (issued on February 23, 1697) it ceased publication. In the final issue Lloyd had apparently given offence to the Government by announcing that the Quakers had petitioned the House of Lords to be excused from all offices. According to the "Protestant Mercury," Lloyd was "desired, that the statement being groundless and a mistake, he doe rectifie in his next."

This the coffee-house keeper, declined to do, but he promised not to publish any further numbers for a time.

The British Museum, in its great collection of newspapers, has but one copy of "Lloyd's News;" but in the Bodleian Library at Oxford there is almost a complete set of the entire issue, only the first six numbers being missing.

It was not till 1726 that the paper made its reappearance, and then with the title altered to "Lloyd's Lists." Whether Lloyd himself was responsible for its publication it is impossible to say; but at any rate it was issued from "Lloyd's Coffee House."

It is this paper which still exists today as the official publication of "Lloyd's," although since 1836 it has been incorporated with the "Shipping and Mercantile Gazette." It is issued daily (price 3d.), and gives the movements of ships in every part of the world, and all the news which is likely to be of interest to merchants and the shipping community.

LOST IN A FIRE.

The most complete collection of "Lloyd's Lists" is to be seen at Lloyd's library. But the earliest numbers in it belong to 1740, and it is suggested that the issues prior to that date were lost in the fire that destroyed "Lloyd's" offices when the old Royal Exchange was burned down in 1838.

The "Shipping and Mercantile Gazette" is the property of Messrs. Spottiswoode and Company (Ltd.), and "Lloyd's" arrangement with that firm for the issue of the "Gazette" and "Lloyd's List" as a joint newspaper will terminate in June next.

The "List" will then be issued as a daily morning paper, giving all the latest shipping intelligence and articles of special interest to those engaged in shipping, commerce, and underwriting.

VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

A DRAMA OF LOVE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on August 24:—

Nucourt, a little village not far from Pontoise, has been the scene of a drama at once terrible and sordid. The story is one of the eternal triangle—wife, husband, and lover, with the husband as victim. On Aug. 19 M. Bandot, a wheelwright, suddenly disappeared. A few days later his wife returned from a visit to her relatives in Avernes. She did not seem much distressed by her husband's disappearance, and gave evasive answers to the questions of curious neighbours, who had for some time suspected a liaison on her part with Albert Ricard, a handsome young workman who had come to Nucourt after completing his military service in October of last year.

On Aug. 13 Madame Baudot, who felt that she was suspected, took the bold step of informing the authorities at Pontoise of her husband's disappearance. A search was instituted, but without any result. However, it came to the ears of the police that young Ricard had been missing from his usual haunts for several days. They judged that the two disappearances might not be unconnected, and extended their search to Ricard. The young man was discovered one afternoon in a village not far from Nucourt and sharply questioned.

At first he denied all knowledge of M. Baudot's whereabouts, but the gendarme, finding his demeanour suspicious, pressed him hard, and at last forced from him a full confession:

It was I who killed Baudot. I killed him because I loved his wife. She had sworn that she would never be happy till he was out of the way. A long time ago we had made our arrangements. On Aug. 9, about midday, I went as usual to the house of the Baudots. We talked for some time, and then Madame Baudot left the house, saying that she was going to visit her relatives. We accompanied her to the gate. When she had gone I continued to talk with M. Baudot, and gradually I drew him aside towards the barn, which was at a considerable distance from the house. There, as had been arranged, I seized him suddenly by the throat. But he struggled, and I saw that he was going to get free. Then I used a heavy stick I had with me in case of need, and struck him again and again.

When he gave no further sign of life I thrust his body into the straw, and waited for my mistress to return. When she came back towards evening she went out with me to the barn to "see what sort of a job I had made of it." Together we hauled out the body, placed it in a sack, and with great difficlty fastened the bundle to the handle-bars of my bicyle. At midnight I rode off, dug a hole in a spot which I had chosen as suitable during the afternoon, and buried the body.

MADAME BAUDOT ARRESTED.

Ricard's arrest was immediately followed by that of Madame Baudot, who at first denied all complicity, but finally admitted to knowing her lover's murderous intention. However, she still denies that she had any hand in the actual murder. On the morning following the confession Ricard was taken in a motor-car under police escort to the spot where he said he had buried the body. Absolutely unconcerned, to all appearance, he gave instructions to the workmen requisitioned by the police, who in a very few minutes laid bare the corpse. The medical authorities assert as a result of the autopsy that the injuries sustained by the dead man could hardly have been inflicted by a single person. They further state that it would have been quite impossible for the murderer unaided to have transported the body on his bicycle to the spot where it was found, two miles from the scene of the murder. Everything, it is consequently alleged, thus goes to prove that Madame Baudot was concerned in the actual murder, and in the burial of the body. Her moral responsibility is clear from certain letters discovered in Ricard's lodgings, which attests the terrible ascendancy she had obtained over her lover.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
CAULIFLOWER CREAM SOUP.
PARISIAN FISH.
FRITURE MIXTE. BRAIN AND LIVER.
OXFORD JOHN.
VIENNESE SAVOURY.
MANGO CHARTREUSE.

Brain and Liver, As. 5. Mutton, As. 8. Eggs As. 3-6. Fish As. 3. Vegetables As. 5. Potatoes As. 2. Odds and Ends As. 3. Total Rs. 2-2-6.

CAULIFLOWER CREAM SOUP.

Cook the cauliflower in as little salted water as possible, and when quite cooked rub it through a sieve. To the cauliflower water add sufficient milk, and when boiling pour into it like rain three tablespoonfuls of tapioca and cook till quite jellified. Add to this, pepper, salt, sugar and onion juice. Stir into it first the cauliflower puree, then the yolks of two eggs beaten up, with, if liked, a little cream and a tablespoonful of butter in small pieces. The soup must on no account boil after the eggs are added.

PARISIAN FISH.

Fillet or slice the fish, set in a greased tin, pour over it half a glass of white wine and sprinkle sparsely with a little grated onion; cover and cook in a slow oven. Make a sufficiency of good white sauce from a stock made from the bones and trimmings adding a little of the wine, minced parsley and flavouring to taste. Rub some cooked potato through a sieve, roll them into balls the size of a marble, flour thickly and fry them in boiling fat. Place the fish in the centre of the dish, pour over it the sauce, sprinkle well kith grated cheese, which brown with a hot shovel, and make a pyramid of the potatoes at each end of the dish.

FRITURE MIXTE. BRAIN AND LIVER.

Well wash and blanche the brain and wash the liver in several waters, dry them and cut the brain into small cubes, and the liver into thickish slices. Roll them in egg and fried crumbs and fry them well in hot fat. Serve them in a heap together, and round the heap alternate small rolls of thin bacon and slices of lime.

OXFORD JOHN.

Cut rounds off a leg of mutton about ¾ an inch thick, spread one with a mixture of finely minced ham, parsley, grated onion, some mixed herbs, pepper, salt and lime juice put a slice on top and more of the mixture, and another slice on that. Let it remain for an hour or two, separate the slices and fry each a light brown in fat. Remove and keep them hot and dredge flour into the fat in the pan cook together till brown add a good cupful of nice gravy or stock, with any seasoning to taste and some lime juice. Replace the meat and cook all together very gently for half an hour; it must not boil.

VIENNESE SAVOURY.

For this any odd scraps of bacon, chicken and tongue may be chopped and pounded to a paste with the yolk of an egg, some butter and seasoning to taste, then rubbed through a sieve. Butter some even sized rounds of brown bread and spread with a layer of the paste, lay on that a slice of tongue, on that pile some chopped tomato seasoned with oil, vinegar, pepper and salt, and with the aid of a paper cornet, squeeze out the rest of the paste as a garnish to the edges of the slices, garnish with beetroot and white of egg.

MANGO CHARTREUSE.

If fresh mangoes are not available use that most excellent substitute, the Indian Cannery Co.'s Mango Juice. A tin of this contains about a breakfast cupful of pulp and should be flavoured with a little lime juice and Brandy or liquer to taste. Have a sufficient quantity of well flavoured lemon jelly made and with it line a plain mould which should then be garnished with small macaroons or ratafias and halved glace cherries, then a layer of the pulp, some crushed macaroons and the mango pulp till full enough; pour in the jelly to completely fill the mould and set on ice. This may be eaten with whipped cream, or the white of egg whipped to a stiff froth with castor sugar, some of the pulp, and any liquer to taste.

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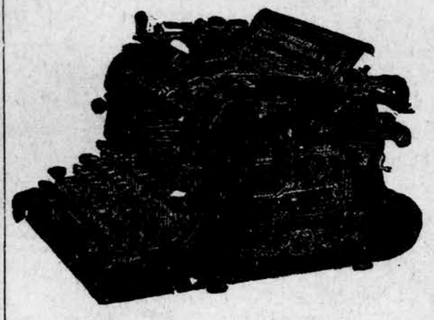

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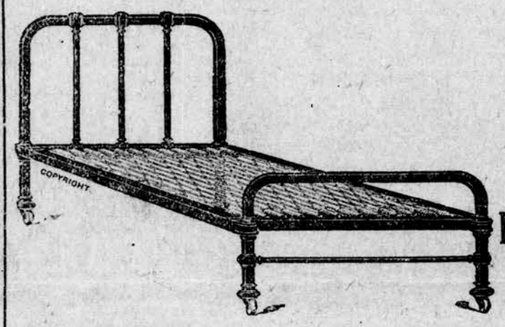

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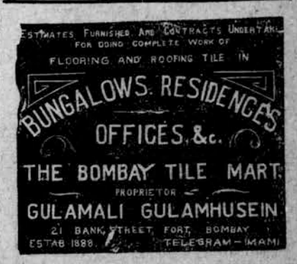

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